

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

ATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy, possible rain. 10-17 (54-55). LONDON: Wednesday, showers. 7 (53-57). CHAMBERS: Wednesday, showers. 11-21 (52-57). FRANKFURT: Wednesday, cloudy. 10-16 (54-55). NEW YORK: Wednesday, 5-11 (41-52).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 18

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1980

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ETING CROWD — President Carter shakes hands with potential voters during a campaign stop in Huntington, N.Y. on Monday. Mr. Carter criticized Ronald Reagan and called for more coal production in his speech before about 2,500 persons. The president later studied for the Tuesday night television debate with Mr. Reagan. Details, Page 3.

East Germany Restricts Border Crossings

Polish Union Threatens to Strike Nov. 12

SK — The leaders of the union organization Tuesday night to meet in Jozef Pinkowski in a Friday and declared a strike Nov. 12. The union activists did not take over the shipyard, where work continued. They simply walked in through the main gate, which they said they regarded as politically dangerous.

In a symbolic challenge to the government, the union leaders moved their deliberations into the Lenin shipyard, the birthplace of the independent trade union movement two months ago. The union activists did not take over the shipyard, where work continued. They simply walked in through the main gate, which they said they regarded as politically dangerous.

U.S. Navy Base Reported off Ethiopia

Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

YORK — The Soviet Union has established an anchorage off the Dahlak Islands in the Red Sea (48 kilometers) off Ethiopia, according to U.S. sources.

U.S. sources said they were of the Soviet presence in the Red Sea. The Soviet presence in the Red Sea is a major reversal of the policy of the United States, which has been to keep the Red Sea free of Soviet naval bases.

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U.S. Navy Seems to Alter Policy on Sub Pullout

Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASH. — In what appears to be a major reversal of policy, the Pentagon Tuesday said it was considering pulling out of the Red Sea the 10 Polaris submarines that have been there since 1975.

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Saudis Break Ties With Libya; Khomeini Silent on Hostages

Ayatollah's Speech Assails Carter, Iraq Over Gulf War

Riyadh Answers Criticism Of U.S. Radar Plane Deal

TEHRAN — Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, stayed aloof Tuesday from the debate on the fate of Iran's American hostages, making no reference to the captives in a public speech to parliamentarians.

In fact, the ayatollah's hourlong address at a mosque adjoining his home in the northern Tehran suburb of Jamaran was largely philosophical. Its only political references concerned the Gulf war, in which he again ruled out a compromise with Iraq.

Carter Aides Fear Impact Of Stalled Hostage Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Concerned about a possible voter backlash over the hostage crisis, Carter administration officials say they have no reason to believe that the timing of Iran's eventual decision on the 52 Americans would be related to the American elections.

The continuing stalemate in Iran's Parliament cast fresh doubts on the idea that the crisis would be resolved by Nov. 4, Election Day. Iran specialists said it was possible that the hopes of last week for some sudden movement might turn out to be as illusory as in past periods of relative optimism.

Iranian Demands Arousing Controversy In U.S.

WASHINGTON — Iranian demands for the release of the 52 Americans held in Iran have aroused controversy in the United States. Some White House officials said Monday that they were concerned that if the hostages were not freed very soon, voters would turn against Mr. Carter.

State Department officials continued to express concern about the possibility that Iran might decide to release the Americans in a stage-by-stage process. Asked to comment on that possibility, John T. Rotter, the department spokesman, said, "The continued detention of even one of our people is unacceptable."

Reference to Carter

In his speech, Ayatollah Khomeini compared President Carter unfavorably with Iranian leaders such as President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr who have traveled to the Gulf war zone.

"In which wars has Mr. Carter gone to battlefronts?" the ayatollah asked. "He is sitting in the White House, causing people to fight and be killed."

Which battlefronts have been visited by [Iran's President] Shapur Bakhshani? He is even afraid of his soldiers and his nation," Ayatollah Khomeini added to laughter.

A Necessary Risk to Protect Mideast Oil

General Says U.S. Might Lose a War in Gulf

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

MACDILL AFB, Fla. — The United States should face up to the possibility of losing thousands of lives in a vain effort to protect the Middle East oil, the general in charge of contingency planning here said in an interview.

Army Gen. Volney Warner, commander of the U.S. Readiness Command and overseer of the Rapid Deployment Force headquarters at the edge of this base in Tampa, added that the 82d Airborne Division and a Marine brigade would not be "too big a force to lose" to make a stand in the Gulf.

Peace Mission

The radar planes arrived in Saudi Arabia earlier this month at Saudi request as the war threatened to spill into other Gulf countries. Col. Qadhafi charged that the planes were being used to support the Iraqi war effort.

Arab diplomatic sources said that a peace mission by envoys from six nonaligned nations called for a ceasefire.

INSIDE

German Friction

When, among other actions, East Germany raised compulsory currency exchange fees for visitors, in an obvious attempt to stifle communication with the West during the upheaval in Poland, it seemed clear Helmut Schmidt felt a crisis was at hand. But in the end, Bonn did nothing to show the East German authorities that their crackdown was unacceptable. A news analysis, Page 2.

U.S. Auto Losses

Ford Motor lost a record \$595 million in the third quarter, believed to be the largest quarterly loss ever by a U.S. corporation, topping the record set a day earlier by General Motors, which reported a loss of \$567 million in the third quarter. Page 13.

An Uncrossable Line

Schmidt Backs Off
In Dispute With EastBy John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BERLIN — All any East German would have needed to make him hold his head in bewilderment these last two weeks was a television set that could pick up the West, and a memory good enough to recall a meeting early this year between Helmut Schmidt and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

NEWS ANALYSIS

and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing tacked on a phrase to their final communiqué that seemed to draw a line beyond which they would not like to be pushed. It said that, after Afghanistan, the detente process could not withstand another harsh blow.

That East German viewer — about 75 percent of the population regularly watches West German television — might now be excused for wondering what Mr. Schmidt, at least, was talking about. Everything he said when East Germany raised compulsory currency exchange fees for visitors, in an obvious attempt to stifle communication with the West during the upheaval in Poland, indicated that the chancellor felt a crisis was at hand; everything he did, or rather avoided doing, his critics believe, showed that in this case too he took a step backward from the uncrossable line.

Honecker Threat

The East German viewer watched Mr. Schmidt breaking off a vacation to head a Cabinet meeting — as he had refused to do in similar circumstances when the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan. Then, the viewer saw members of the chancellor's party describe the East German action as a violation of the Helsinki accords, a severe defeat for the relaxation of East-West tensions and even a return to a cold war "ice age." In the end, a Bonn government spokesman stood before the cameras and said that there would be no "pinprick policy" of reprisals. After all, he insisted, "there is no alternative to detente."

For all practical purposes, then,

East Germany
To Drop Europe
Time Pattern

Reuters

BERLIN — East Germany announced Tuesday that it will drop out of the European summer time system next year, adding a burden to its already strained ties with Bonn.

The decision, published briefly in daily newspapers, leaves West Germany with a dilemma over whether to follow suit or to keep to the same time pattern as its major Western partners.

Both German states put their clocks forward one hour from April to September this year for the first time under the daylight-saving scheme. Bonn had refused to join the system followed by other members of the European Economic Community until East Germany also agreed.

The East German move could mean that the eastern and western sectors of Berlin would be on different time systems. But a decision to follow East Germany could be seen as an embarrassing capitulation and could also anger Bonn's Western neighbors, diplomats say. West German industries and banks would find themselves out of step with their most important partners in France, the Benelux states and Austria.

East Germany said that summer time had brought no energy savings for the country and had involved extra costs for some sections of the economy. But Western diplomats said that the major reason seemed to be political.

the West Germans did nothing to show the East German authorities that their crackdown was unacceptable. And there was no answer from Mr. Schmidt when Erich Honecker, the East German leader, plainly threatened Poland with intervention if Communism there should appear in danger.

The Bonn government has since offered a long, often tortured rationalization of its decision to turn the other cheek. If the Westerners in Berlin who listen to East German talk about the world have heard correctly, Bonn's explanations met with something short of universal satisfaction on the eastern side of the wall. Apparently, many East Germans believe that in the long run the best guarantee of their own government's caution — as well as their continuing contacts with their relatives in the West — is Mr. Schmidt's firmness.

The central theme of Bonn's explanation has been that, if the government had turned any of the economic screws available to it, those to suffer first would have been the East German people. The argument had a certain idealism and the ring of simple justice in its favor until Otto Wolff von Amerongen, a West German industrial leader who argued vigorously against applying economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Iran earlier in the year, undercut some of its elegance by insisting that any retaliation would also do West German business no good.

To justify their tactics further, the West Germans sought to portray the East German leadership as a victim of Soviet pressure, and suggested that the western sector of Berlin might be endangered if the West German response was too sharp. But on inspection, there seemed little reason for the Russians to have pushed the East German leadership into action when its own nervousness about Poland was palpable — and even less call for Soviet concern about trouble in the western sector, since the Americans there saw no likelihood of threats to the city's status or access to it, short of a sudden and serious East-West confrontation.

Difficult Position

Mr. Schmidt's government seemed to have maneuvered itself into a very difficult position. It had to call East Germany's conduct a grave injury to detente because most Germans thought it was. But out of habit, out of an almost mystic attachment to its notions of an undivided German people transcending the two states, out of a disinclination to rethink its basic assumptions about preserving peace in Europe, the toughest part of the West German response was a promise to take — maybe — a harsher view if things did not change by sometime next year.

The West German leadership appeared so unprepared to respond to events in Eastern Europe that its own reasoning gave a certain perverse consistency to Mr. Honecker's statement that tensions could best be eliminated if West Germany recognized East Germany as a foreign country and its citizens as foreign nationals — ideas that contradict the West German constitution and are the antithesis of its concept of a single German nation.

With the United States involved in an election, and the exact makeup of Mr. Schmidt's new government to be determined next month, a common West German-U.S. position on what has happened to detente in Central Europe since the Polish troubles began in August has had little urgency. But if the Polish situation degenerates, the question of the necessary Western reply will become increasingly pressing and sensitive.

Singapore Pilot Strike

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Flights by Singapore Airlines to the United States, Europe, Australia and other distant sites have been delayed because of a pilots' work-to-rule campaign for a salary increase.



UP A TREE — Policemen pull at demonstrator as they evicted about 1,000 environmental protesters who occupied a forest near Frankfurt airport. The demonstrators were protesting plans to clear the forest for a new runway.

General Says U.S. Forces
Might Lose War in Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

become increasingly vulnerable between now and 1985 when more airlift and sealift capabilities are available. "I would be more inclined to do it now than later," said the general of taking a stand in the Gulf against a Soviet threat.

Gen. Warner conceded that, if an inferior American force should fail to deter the Russians from moving on Gulf oil fields, the United States would be "in a hell of a shape."

Asked if the loss of the 82d Airborne in such a confrontation would not trigger World War III as the American people demanded revenge, Gen. Warner replied: "I'm not sure. They might say, 'Let's go down the Soviet brigade in Cuba.' I'm not sure what they would say, but I'd rather run that risk than not respond and let it [a Soviet thrust to control the Strait of Hormuz] happen. That's the worst perception."

While Gen. Warner warned about the limitations of the Rapid Deployment Force that President Carter is counting on to handle trouble in the Gulf, the daily commander of the outfit was optimistic. Marine Lt. Gen. P. X. Kelley, commander of the Rapid Deployment Force, said that his outfit is pretty good now and getting better.

If all the existing military units that could be assigned to Gen. Kelley in a war were assembled, he would be commanding more than

200,000 troops. The Rapid Deployment Force headquarters was established here on March 1, 1980.

Gen. Kelley's job is to figure out what can be done with forces now available and draft detailed plans to do it. He must prepare for a come-as-you-are war because the force cannot count on launching from nearby bases in the Gulf region.

"Wherever we go," said Gen. Kelley, "we start with zero combat power on the ground till the first guy with a rifle gets there. Then we start the incremental buildup."

He rejected charges that the Rapid Deployment Force is just a political gimmick, a paper army. Gen. Kelley said the 82d Airborne could be deployed to the Gulf and sustained there within two weeks.

Polish Union
May Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

demands related to the original Gdansk agreement.

These included immediate access to the official media and the removal from the union's statutes of all clauses inserted against its will.

The Lenin shipyards were the headquarters of the labor revolt in northern Poland last August and it was there that Mr. Jagielski signed an agreement with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and other union officials which led to the creation of the Soviet Bloc's first independent trade unions.

Troops to Guard U.K. Prisoners

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British government in an unprecedented move, will transfer some convicts to military camps and use troops to guard them because of a two-week-old slowdown by prison guards, according to Home Secretary William Whitelaw.

He told the House of Commons that the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will introduce emergency legislation on Tuesday for the use of military units.

Some 22,000 guards at Britain's 120 penal institutions have continued working but are refusing to accept new prisoners in a job action to back their demand for meal-time payments. Home Office officials said the action has left more than 3,500 prisoners, either convicted or awaiting trial, crammed in police cells.

Mr. Jagielski has since met Mr. Walesa in Warsaw and is regarded by the Solidarity leaders as the most approachable senior government minister.

Solidarity Monday demanded to see Mr. Pankowski to discuss their grievances and warned that strike action would be considered if he did not satisfy their demands. Mr. Pankowski replied by asking the union leaders to meet with him in Warsaw instead. They refused.

State television announced later that Mr. Pankowski still was ready to meet a delegation of Solidarity leaders in Warsaw. The report said that the deputy premier had flown to Gdansk to convey the premier's invitation. It was this that the union accepted Tuesday night.

The regional representatives of Solidarity's six million members have been in heated debates over the tactics they should adopt after the action of the Warsaw court, which wrote clauses into union statutes binding it to recognizing the supremacy of Communism and curbing the right to strike.

Moderates, including Mr. Walesa himself, were reported to have come under strong pressure from militants to call an immediate strike to force the authorities to reverse the court's action.

The union argues that the political clauses run counter to the spirit of the Gdansk accords.

The union says the agreement signed with Mr. Jagielski allowed for the establishment of a non-political labor movement.

The new travel restriction, which the Polish news agency said had been introduced at East Germany's request, appeared to be a clear attempt to shield East Germans from Polish influences following weeks of unrest in the neighboring state.

Russian Attack Forecast

BONN (Reuters) — Soviet and East European dissidents living in the West alleged Tuesday that the Soviet Union was only waiting until after the U.S. presidential elections before sending its troops into Poland.

A declaration signed by 15 emigre intellectuals after a two-day conference in Bonn said that Soviet leaders during the last 25 years had shown that military force was their response to any attempt at liberalization.

Process Unclear

U.S. Yet to Explore
Steps on Iran Assets

By Walter Pincus

and John Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. government officials have yet to begin working out arrangements with banks and corporations holding legal claims against \$8 billion in frozen Iranian assets that would pave the way for an early release of that money to Iran, according to informed sources.

"The freeing of all our assets" was one of the conditions for the hostage release announced last month by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. But administration officials said Monday that until they knew exactly what conditions were set by the Majlis, Iran's parliament, they would not be able to determine what steps might be needed to free those assets.

At the State Department, spokesman John Tattner said there had been "no communications from Iran of which I'm aware... We're in a posture of watching and waiting."

Other government officials suggested that Iranian government officials who wanted the Majlis to move quickly to set conditions for the hostages' release — along the general lines of Ayatollah Khomeini's statement — had run into stronger opposition than expected from a militant, anti-American minority. That view was supported in telephone conversations between reporters and Iranian officials in Tehran.

Wealth of Shah

One illustration of the problem for Washington is seen in another of Ayatollah Khomeini's conditions — that the United States return the wealth of the late Shah.

Although there was no official response, government officials said privately that the United States would be willing to assist the Tehran government in court action in the United States directed at getting control over money or property that belonged to the Shah.

As one official said Monday, "That one is sticky. The courts are open and we have no control over the Shah's estate, nor do we know what it consists of."

Interviews with Iranian officials in New York and, by telephone, in Tehran indicate there may not yet be a single view on what the Khomeini condition really is. In fact, no one is certain whether reference to the Shah's wealth includes that of his entire family or just what left Iran in the Shah's name.

The head of Iran's mission to the United Nations General Assembly, Ali Shams Ardakani, said Monday in a television interview that "what's important" in dealing with the condition about the Shah's wealth "is that the U.S. would agree to make a pledge that upon finding the Shah's money which had been inappropriately taken by him, the United States would not hinder anything returning."

In Tehran, another Iranian official, who once said such a pledge would be satisfactory, now says more would be needed to satisfy the Majlis hard-liners. He suggested President Carter might have to issue a declaration that "money that left Iran under the control of the Shah now belongs to the Iranian government."

A Washington official who has been privy to discussions on the hostage situation said Monday that "it's still an open question" as to what will be needed to satisfy the condition on a return of the Shah's wealth. He added that "those who really know on the Iranian side are not talking."

The return-of-the-wealth condition would be simple to meet compared to the condition of making available to the Iranians some \$100 billion of the frozen \$8 billion. Here again, sources said Monday,

Iran Impact
Seen in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

what was happening in the Parliament and that the United States was in a bind and wait posture.

The administration has been clearly bothered by the possibility that if the hostages are not released, the press and the public will accuse it of building up false expectations, possibly for electoral reasons. Mr. Carter, Vice President Mondale and other officials have stressed repeatedly that they did not believe there were grounds for as much optimism as they contended was being portrayed by the media.

Robert Strauss, Mr. Carter's campaign manager, said he hoped the hostage situation would not be politicized and would have no effect on the election.

"We've been disappointed too often," he said. "The president is continuously admonishing people who are speaking out, including the press, not to hype this issue so it will politicize the election."

Mr. Tattner added a new element Monday in urging reporters not to be optimistic. He said that some commentators from Tehran Radio had suggested that one reason the Parliament was delaying action was in response to what it called pressure from the United States, in the form of American press reports suggesting a break-through.

There have been continuing reports from Iran that the Americans might be released in stages. But Mr. Tattner repeated that a partial release would be unacceptable to this country.

it is unclear what the Iranians will ultimately ask.

The head of the Iranian central bank, Ali Reza Nobari, in a telephone interview from Tehran last Saturday, said that a guarantee from the United States, either directly or through a third party, that some of the funds would immediately become available would meet that condition, at least in part. Thereafter, Mr. Nobari said, specific negotiations would be needed to work out the legal claims that have been filed against the funds by U.S. banks and corporations that say the Iranian government owes them money.

Although the question of returning the Iranian assets has been before the U.S. government for months, federal officials and a handful of bank and corporate claimants contacted Monday said no plans had been worked out to solve the problem.

Many banks have used Iranian deposits to cover Iranian loans that were declared in default. Reinstating those funds to the Khomeini regime would be a difficult operation, banking sources said, although one source added, "It would not be impossible to do."

Saudis Sever
Libya Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

dia, Pakistan, Algeria, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Cuba — was preparing to visit Baghdad and Tehran.

The sources said they expected the nonaligned team to start its tour within a week but that no date had been fixed.

Previous attempts to mediate in the conflict or bring about a ceasefire have failed, with the warring sides sticking to positions that effectively rule out negotiations.

Iran has vowed to continue fighting as long as Iraqis remained on Iranian territory.

According to Tuesday's Iraqi military communiqué, an Iranian plane was shot down in a dogfight over Kirkuk, site of an important refinery and pumping station.

Although Khomeini has been the target of repeated Iranian air raids, European engineers working in the area said that the refinery complex and gasification plant have suffered little damage.

On Monday, Iraq used helicopter gunships to attack Iranian positions along the front including Abadan, Ahwaz and the communications junction at Dezful.

According to Iraqi accounts, the concerted helicopter attack caused heavy Iranian losses, including 27 tanks and armored personnel carriers.

"Let It Be Long"

The English language Baghdad Observer quoted Foreign Minister Sadoun Hammadi as saying that Iraq was prepared to fight a long war.

Should the Iranian regime choose to extend the war, then let it be long... Iraq will fight regardless of time to secure its legitimate rights," he said.

Iraq said that its tanks made new assaults Tuesday on the northern and eastern approaches to Abadan, and that Iraq's oil refining center was a "dying city."

Iran said that Abadan's defenders prevented the Iraqis from crossing the two river bridges on the main highways into the city on the Iranian coast of the Shatt-al-Arab estuary.

Both Iranian and Iraqi communiques reported fierce fighting at the Karum River bridge on the southern edge of Khorramshahr, northwest of Abadan, and at the Behmanshir River bridge on the eastern outskirts of Abadan.

Iraq claimed that its forces overran Khorramshahr, the other major Iranian city on the waterway, last Friday, but Iran so far has acknowledged losing only parts of it.

Baghdad radio said that the conquest of the two bridges was essential for a final onslaught on Abadan to "liberate the whole of Shatt-al-Arab," the water route to the Gulf for Iraq and southwest Iran.

No Mention
Of Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

from his audience, which included Cabinet ministers and members of the public as well as most of the Majlis members.

Referring to Iraqi cease-fire proposals, the ayatollah asked how it was possible to make peace with the Baghdad government, which he said had committed crimes "which have no parallel in history" against the Iraqi and Iranian peoples.

Addressing the Iraqis, he asked: "How can we or our president and our Majlis and our premier have a meeting with you and shake your hand and say you can have Shatt-al-Arab?" He was referring to the disputed waterway forming the border between Iran and Iraq at the head of the Gulf. Iraq attacked Iran last month over a demand for sole control over the previously divided waterway.

Dutch Premier in China
United Press International
PEKING — Andreas Van Agt, the first Dutch premier to visit China, arrived in Peking Tuesday.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

High Afghan Official Flees to Pakistan

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The chief engineer of Afghanistan's Public Works Ministry, Dr. Abdul Ali, has fled to Pakistan to protest the Soviet intervention in his country.

"The Soviet advisers are in virtual control of civil administration, Afghanistan. Under these circumstances I could not continue in service and decided to quit Afghanistan and to take refuge in Pakistan," he said Tuesday. Mr. Ali said that since the intervention in December, 1979, "public works project has been implemented and the ongoing project and the ones already completed in the past have been destroyed or a incomplete."

He was the second high Afghan official to defect within a week. Akhtar Mohammed Pakizwal, a delegate to the Unesco general conference in Belgrade, denounced the Soviet intervention before the conference Saturday and flew to West Germany.

U.K. to Stick to NATO Arms Spending Goal

Reuters

LONDON — Defense Secretary Francis Pym declared Tuesday that Britain remained committed to increasing military spending by 3 percent a year.

The NATO allies agreed last December to increase their military spending by a net 3 percent a year to counter the Soviet Union.

Mr. Pym denied that major cuts in arms spending were imminent, suggested by government documents leaked to the press last week. "The government remains absolutely committed to the NATO increase," he told Parliament. But he added: "You cannot actually be certain [of a full increase] because of whether you are going to underspend or overspend."

Peking Reported Ready to Assume ILO Seat

New York Times Service

GENEVA — Peking is ready to occupy the seat in the International Labor Organization that has been held open for it since the United Nations agency ousted the Taiwan government from membership in 1971, well-informed diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources said Francis Blanchard, the ILO director-general, informed of the Chinese desire to participate actively while on a visit to Peking this month. Questioned Tuesday, Mr. Blanchard would only say that the Peking government was "actively considering" taking over the vacant China seat.

E. German Spy Suspects Reported Held in West

Reuters

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — West German security officials have detained a number of suspected East German agents, informants said Tuesday.

Federal prosecutor Kurt Rebmann has applied to a Supreme Court examining magistrate for arrest warrants for several suspects detained Monday, the sources said.

The court not say how many persons were being held, but said that a man was in custody in Karlsruhe. Last year 23 suspected spies were arrested in West Germany, according to government figures. Seven were caught following the defection of an East German secret service officer in January, 1979.

Turkish Junta Says 11,500 Were Arrested

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkey's military authorities have announced that it had detained about 11,500 people in sweeps against political extremists since they seized power in a coup last month.

The secretary-general of the ruling junta, Gen. Haydar Salik, said a press conference that 746 persons had been convicted of subversive crimes and 10,800 were either in detention pending investigations or had been charged.

The general, speaking on behalf of the five-man National Security Council, chaired by the head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren, said that martial law crackdown on leftist and rightist extremism had marked improved security for most Turks.

Monday, the National Security Council decreed that it would officially hold all the legislative authority that belonged to the National Assembly under the constitution.

Thatcher Bars Concessions to Irish Guerrillas

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher vowed Tuesday that her government would not be swayed by a hunger strike by seven Irish guerrillas to support demands for recognition as political prisoners.

"There will be no concessions — none at all," she declared in House of Commons amid fears that the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army planned a Christmas season bombing campaign in London and other cities.

In a statement smuggled out of Maze prison near Belfast, the guerrillas said that their fast, which began Monday, "will be pursued with determination of centuries of uncompromising resistance" to British rule and was the only way to end the "inhumanity" of prison conditions in Northern Ireland.

27 Charged in Philippine
In Unsuccessful Coup Plot

The Associated Press

MANILA — Twenty-seven persons plotted to kidnap top army generals, storm the presidential palace and assassinate President Ferdinand Marcos and then install Filipino exiles based in the United States as leaders of a revolutionary regime, the government charged Tuesday.

Details of the alleged coup plan, which authorities claimed they foiled by infiltrating the group, were published in a judicial notice in a Manila newspaper a week before the scheduled military trial of the 27, who include two former senators.

All but five of the accused have been arrested. Publication of the notice is required by law to inform those not in custody of charges against them.

The coup attempt, according to the notice, was to include capture of a suburban army camp, the bombing of town halls and power installations, seizure of two radio stations, and blocking of key roads and bridges, followed by "a march to Malacanang Palace" to force President Marcos "to capitulate."

Twilight

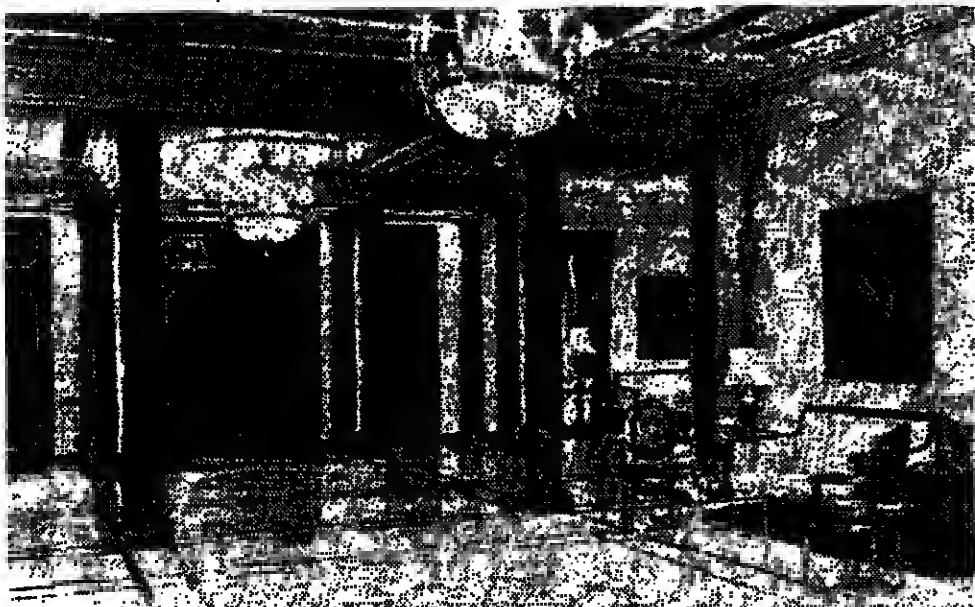
The notice said the supposed plot, code-named "twilight," was to include the assassination of Mr. Marcos, who has been ruling the country for 15 years, the last eight by martial law.

It said the coup was to have been launched last Dec. 31 and was to be followed by the return from the United States two days later of former Sen. Raul Manglapus and other political expatriates "to take over the helm of the revolutionary government."

Besides Mr. Manglapus, who reportedly heads the Chicago-based Movement for a Free Philippines, others linked to the alleged plot are former Sen. Eva Estrada Kalaw and Philippine constitutional convention delegate Ernesto Rondon, both in Manila, as well as a retired colonel and nine soldiers.

"It would have been a cause of indignation if it had not been a cause of amusement," Sen. Kalaw said recently when the government made an initial disclosure of the alleged plot. Mr. Rondon also denied the allegations.

The judicial notice claimed the

Elegance with an English accent
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Reagan, Carter Complete Study of Potentially Decisive Debate

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan Tuesday completed his preparations for a potentially decisive debate with Jimmy Carter on Tuesday night that could prove decisive in the race for the White House.

Reagan prepared in Middleburg Heights, Ohio, practicing on a debate stage of his rented estate. He also had lunch Monday with President Gerald R. Ford, who told reporters he had no intention of anticipating a debate with Mr. Reagan.

Reagan warmed up by campaigning in Huntington, W.Va., trying to outpace his opponent. Then he flew to Cleveland, where he spent the night and Tuesday morning for the 90-minute debate, which was scheduled for 9:30 p.m.

Reagan, the president of the debate, drew 9 percent of the vote, while Carter drew 42 percent. The debate was recorded by Gallup.

Reagan's lead, which was 45 percent for Mr. Carter, in an Associated Press poll released Sunday by NBC News.

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Reagan's lead, which was 45 percent for Mr. Carter, in an Associated Press poll released Sunday by NBC News.

Illinois (26) and Ohio (25) appeared to be leaning very slightly to Mr. Reagan, as did Michigan (21) and Florida (17). New Jersey (17) was also accounted as just a bit in the Reagan column.

But none of these states, nor other tossups like Missouri (12), Mississippi (7) or Connecticut (8), appeared to be leaning strongly enough in any direction to be immune to any general perception that either candidate had done much better than the other.

Bill Brock, Republican national chairman, emphasized that attitude when he said Monday that "most of the states are so close that a very strong showing by Reagan could give us an electoral vote landslide." He declined to comment on what a strong Carter showing would do.

But the president's campaign chairman, Robert Strauss, said that while the debate might be very important, he did not really expect either candidate to do much better than the other. "Each of these candidates is substantially going to know the issues very well," he said.

A senior Reagan aide said the impression his side expected the public — with an audience that might exceed 100 million — to receive was that "our candidate is a reasoned but strong individual, that he has the ability to assume the presidency, and people would feel comfortable with him in the White House."

Mr. Reagan, who debated with Mr. Carter in Baltimore on Sept. 21, but was excluded from Tuesday's event by the sponsoring League of Women Voters after Mr. Carter refused to debate him and

his poll standings dropped, sought to counter the debate's focus with two five-minute, recorded television commercials, one to be shown before the debate on NBC and the other after it on CBS.

The format for Tuesday night's debate permitted both follow-up questions from panelists, and exchanges and rebuttal between the candidates — elements not part of the Baltimore debate.

The League of Women Voters chose four questioners, after consulting with news organizations and the candidates' campaign staffs. They were Harry Ellis, a Washington-based economics writer for the Christian Science Monitor; William Hilliard, assistant managing editor of the Portland Oregonian; Marvin Stone, editor of U.S. News and World Report; and Barbara Walters, a correspondent for ABC News.

Howard Smith was chosen as moderator. He served a similar function at League-sponsored forums among Republican candidates during the primaries.

U.S. Prisoners Freed, Describe Ordeal in Cuban Jails

By Art Harris

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — They were drug smugglers and "Bible bombers," hijackers and pilots, and sailors who said they had merely lost their way at sea.

Thirty Americans pardoned by President Fidel Castro after spending as long as 10 years in Cuban jails came home Monday in a chartered 737 plane.

Five prisoners — four accused hijackers and a parole violator — were hustled off by U.S. marshals. Some said they looked forward to the "luxury" of American jails. The other 25 Americans were processed quickly at the airport and released.

Three other freed men chose not to return because they face charges in the United States. They were identified as Charles Hill, Jeffrey John Hoban and Lester Perry.

The returning prisoners looked pale. Some were thin and haggard; others appeared healthy after months or years in Cominabon del Este medium security prison outside Havana. The Americans were held there — at first in a cell so small they had to take turns sleeping. Many spoke of death threats to get them to sign confessions of being CIA agents or drug smugglers, of judges who snored through Kafkaesque trials, of harsh prison conditions, little mail and a steady diet of macaroni, bread, rancid Russian beef stew, boredom and little hope.

"Mental Torture" With no newspapers or magazines, they lived in a political time warp. But many returned bitter toward the U.S. policy of detente toward Cuba that, along with pressure from family members and Congress, had played a role in their release.

"Communism is a cancer that needs to be destroyed," said Walter Clark, a Miami ironworker who



A guard at Cuba's Combinado del Este prison says farewell to U.S. prisoner Lance Fyle, one of 30 Americans just released.

McGovern, Culver, Church 'New Right' Zeros In on 3 U.S. Senators

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A couple of months ago Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., seemed a sure loser in his bid for re-election, reeling under blows from a potent rightist coalition and trailing badly in the polls.

Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, was faring no better under a similar pummeling from the right, running well behind and making no visible progress. Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, held only a shaky lead, hardly an auspicious start for a four-term veteran and powerful committee chairman, and he was bracing for a Republican tidal wave.

Now Sens. McGovern and Culver have slogged their way back into the running, with polls showing a slight lead for Sen. Culver, and Sen. Church faces no worse than even odds. Both sides in all three states agree, with varying degrees of eagerness, that their races are probably still to be decided.

What linked the three races

from the start was the intensity of the effort by the National Conservative Political Action Committee, anti-abortionists and other attack troops of the New Right to purge the Senate of three of its most prominent liberals — a task made easier because the incumbents' states are generally conservative.

What appears to link them now — in their new role as possible election-night cliffhangers — is the comparable intensity with which the incumbents have fought back, challenging the New Right head-on and attempting to link their Republican rivals to the backlash that seems to be developing from the New Right's heavy-hitting tactics.

Seizing the Offensive After two years of being called everything from "baby killer" to stooge of Fidel Castro, Sen. McGovern, 58, got mad and grabbed the offensive from his Republican challenger, Rep. James Abdnor, R-S.D.

Rep. Abdnor, 57, an amiable conservative who has represented rural western South Dakota in the House since 1973, had kept his campaign formally independent of the New Right but clearly had been profiting from its attacks on Sen. McGovern.

So when Sen. McGovern found in a poll that the harsh rhetoric of the New Right actually helped him, he started running some of their assertions in his own commercials. One of his favorites is a reported statement by John (Terry) Dolan, director of the National Conservative Political Action Committee, that the group could

elect Mickey Mouse if it wanted to. The statement is a centerpiece of Sen. McGovern's television ads.

Sen. McGovern, who was running as much as 26 percentage points behind in Republican polls earlier this summer, is still behind in Republican voter surveys, but he closed the gap and moved ahead in a United Press International poll earlier this month.

"Tight as a Tick" In Iowa, Sen. Culver has climbed from a 17-point deficit in the independent Iowa Poll last summer to a five-point lead in the latest version of the poll earlier this month, although aides to Rep. Charles Grassley, his Republican challenger, contend that the momentum has switched again and belongs to Rep. Grassley. An aide to Sen. Culver describes the race as "tight as a tick."

Perhaps more than any of his nervous liberal colleagues, Sen. Culver, 48, has refused to trim sails to survive the conservative winds that are reputedly buffeting the land. Instead, the first-term senator has simply charged ahead, banking on a belief that Iowans will respond favorably to his consistency.

Sen. Culver also has ranted against the New Right and hit back hard at Rep. Grassley, a 43-year-old farmer and three-term House member whose conservatism is as unyielding as Sen. Culver's liberalism. Sen. Culver has dissected Rep. Grassley's voting record on issues ranging from the B-1 bomber to Social Security, doing enough damage to provoke charges of smear tactics from the Republicans.

In Idaho, Sen. Church, the 55-year-old chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, might be in more serious difficulty were it not for the political missteps of his challenger, Rep. Steve Symms.

In the latest of these, Rep. Symms was accidentally caught by network television cameras planting a question at a rally about whether Sen. Church, as head of the committee that investigated the CIA five years ago, shared some responsibility for the highly publicized killing of a CIA agent whose cover was blown. The incident got prominent play on television and on the front pages of Idaho newspapers.

Still, Sen. Church is clinging to no more than a 2½-percent lead in the last independent statewide poll, down slightly from where he was during the summer and up only marginally from an earlier one-point spread. Both sides claim to be moving ahead in the stretch, but independent observers say the race is probably so close that it could go either way.

Black Leader, Feminist Attack Reagan on Civil Rights, Women

By Ellen Hume

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In extraordinarily strong language, black civil rights leader Clarence Mitchell has called Ronald Reagan a racist, and feminist Gloria Steinem said that the prospect of a Reagan victory made her fearful for the rights of women and minorities.

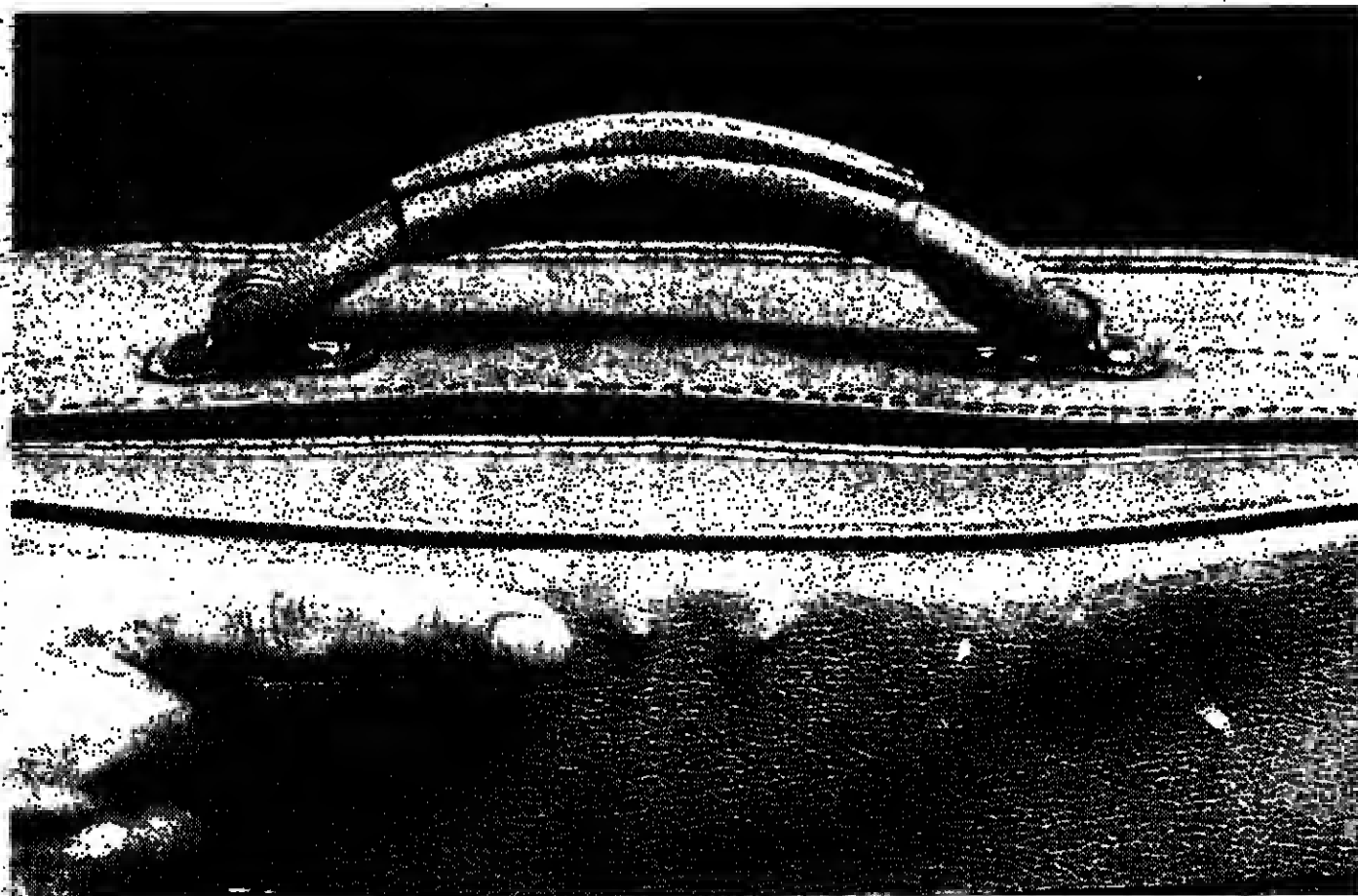
"Gov. Reagan is — although a sophisticated one — a racist. I don't apologize for saying it," said Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and formerly the NAACP's Washington lobbyist. "They are running on a racist platform."

Mr. Mitchell and Ms. Steinem spoke at a conference Monday sponsored by civil rights and feminist leaders who are opposed to Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Mitchell said black leaders such as the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, who have endorsed Mr. Reagan, "would be among the first to be denied their civil rights and put back on the plantation" if Mr. Reagan should be elected.

Mr. Mitchell charged that Mr. Reagan's supporters had been trying to dismantle civil rights legislation in Congress, and said, "I don't know any president who has done more to advance the rights of blacks than President Carter."

Ms. Steinem told the press conference that "the line on the ballot marked Republican is no longer in the tradition of the Republican Party, and might well be marked John Birch Society or Moral Majority, because those are the forces that nominated Ronald Reagan."



Dear owner, doesn't this damaged spot seem somehow familiar?

Who in the world is the owner of this bag, of which we show a detail that we hope he will find familiar?

We must blame it on our constricted horizon (truly unworthy of an international airline) that we have to revert here to the forgotten bag (September 24, 1980, 2.30 p.m., transit bar, Zurich airport, Lost & Found article no. 13/114 698): While our supposition that one is likelier to lose a piece of luggage when it is not the only one, and that passengers with several pieces are either on holiday or on a major business trip, is thoroughly sound, our conclusion that both groups are mostly mov-

ing about Europe was of course hasty, revealing a certain Occidental blind side.

Evidently even an international airline may succumb, if not to national, at least to unconscious continental thinking.

The fact that the bag was found in the transit bar does not, after all, simply argue automatically for a journey through our incomparably lovely old world; equally likely is a flight to the equally incomparably lovely rest of the world. To one of Swissair's more than 90 destinations. Or to some among the innumerable ones of our esteemed colleagues.

Well, then, dear bag-owner in the Middle or Far East, in Africa, North or South America (or perhaps Europe after all?), at one of more than 90 destinations from Abidjan to but not including Zurich, honored bag-loser the world over: Take a good look at the detail of this bag. Do you remember what caused that scratch on the leather top?

Please let Swissair hear from you, wherever in the world you are. Swissair is probably there too — to be exact, at some 260 spots.



Description of the bag found on September 24 at Zurich airport: 55x35x25 cm. (21x14x10 in.), brown leather, outside pocket with empty name-tag holder.

Aides Favoring Tough Stand by Shah Prevailed in U.S.

This article is the third in a series.

By Scott Armstrong

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On Aug. 19, 1978, one of the most tragic fires of the 20th century took place in Ahad, a city in the heart of the rich oil-producing region of western Iran, now the object of attack and counterattack in the war with Iraq.

With the doors locked from the outside and fire-fighting equipment slow to arrive, nearly 500 persons were killed — burned to death, suffocated or trampled.

The Iranian government charged that the fire was caused by arson, set by Islamic fanatics who were opposed to liberalized rules that allowed theaters to stay open longer than in the past.

But the opposition claimed that while the film was being shown, several anti-shah activists had run inside seeking to elude agents of SAVAK, the Iranian secret police. They charged that the agents, after securing the shah's personal permission, had locked the doors and burned the movie house down.

In 1978, opponents of the shah did not need proof to hold him responsible for the most terrible of deeds. Soon after the fire, his regime's culpability for it was taken almost for granted. The terrible disaster further united the many disparate groups in Iran who wanted the shah out of power.

CIA Estimate

At about the same time, the important in-baskets in Washington had yet another draft of the CIA's National Intelligence Estimate on Iran. Entitled "Iran: Prospects Through 1985," the report declared: "Iran is not in a revolutionary or even 'pre-revolutionary' situation."

At the State Department, an intelligence analyst on Iran, George Griffin, wrote a dissenting footnote to the draft. While the CIA estimate agreed with the conclusions drawn by Ambassador William Sullivan and the State Department leadership, to Mr. Griffin it seemed simplistic and wrong. Not only had press reports been painting a different picture of life in Iran, but embassy cable and intelligence reports since June also had cited a growing alliance between the Islamic traditionalists and the other, growing dissident segments of Iranian society.

Faced with disagreement, the CIA analyst in charge of the draft withdrew it from circulation. The issues would be re-examined again later.

What most of the opposition groups in Iran shared were two goals: the removal of the shah from power and an end to what they perceived as foreign domina-

tion of Iran. It was perhaps the failure of American analysts to recognize the extent of the second of those goals that led to so great a misunderstanding of what Iran would be like after the shah was toppled.

Chief among the shah's opponents was the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Sent into exile in 1963, Ayatollah Khomeini was living in Iraq, in the city of Najaf, the site of the most sacred Shiite Moslem shrine. Ayatollah Khomeini is now regarded by many in the West as a leading Iranian back into a religious dark age, but in 1978 he used a modern technological device — the tape cassette — to smuggle his message of revolution back into Iran.

Unnerving Effect

The theater fire in Ahad seemed not only to unite dissident groups in Iran, but also to have a deep, unnerving effect on the shah as well. Ambassador Sullivan had just returned from Washington, where he had lobbied on behalf of the shah's pored-down "wish list" of \$10 billion in U.S. military hardware. To Mr. Sullivan, the shah suddenly seemed filled with self-doubt, a man who believed that nothing could work, who was no longer able to analyze events.

The shah, according to Mr. Sullivan's reports to the State Department in Washington, was becoming unhinged.

Tarred by uncertainty, the shah asked what the U.S. government wanted him to do, and Mr. Sullivan passed the question on to Washington.

On Sept. 4, the largest demonstrations yet broke out across Iran. Three days later, the shah declared martial law in Tehran and 11 other cities. On Sept. 8, Black Friday as it came to be called, the shah's troops fired into a crowd of demonstrators at Jaleh Square in Tehran. By the government's ac-

count, 86 persons were killed; the opposition put the toll at more than 1,000. The demonstrators had not been informed of the newly imposed curfew.

President Carter was briefed on the incident by Harold Saunders, assistant secretary of state for the region. According to accounts of the briefing, the shah was still firmly in control of Iran. The skepticism that was beginning to spread among low-level State Department aides had not worked its way up. When Mr. Saunders finished, the president's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, joined the briefing and declared that the shah needed a strong statement of U.S. support — it would boost his morale and that of allies in the region. The president agreed.

In early October, Ayatollah Khomeini, denied admission to Kuwait and Syria, went to France, taking up residence in a suburb of Paris.

Reform Moves

The shah renewed his attempts to defuse turmoil and divide the moderate opposition from the radical Shites through reform, promising amnesty for 1,500 prisoners. But on Oct. 24, virtually every city in the nation was hit by outpourings of protest, calling for the ouster of the shah or the return of Ayatollah Khomeini.

When Mr. Sullivan and British Ambassador Anthony Parsons went to call on the shah, they found the shah unnerved once again, incapable of action, unwilling to make decisions, ravaged by the deaths in the streets. The shah pleaded for advice. But though he had come to a decision about what he would not do, there would be no crackdown. If he killed thousands of his countrymen, he would have to rule by force for the rest of life and would

be unable to pass the throne on to his son.

According to some accounts, it was at this point that Mr. Sullivan and the United States first learned that the shah had cancer and had no more than a few years to live.

The shah continued to offer concessions. He dismissed 34 senior SAVAK officials who had been accused of torture and other abuses. At what was said to be Mr. Sullivan's suggestion, he agreed to grant amnesty to 1,400 political prisoners on his birthday, Oct. 26. He said there would be no future political arrests.

Administration Divided

"Feeding the crocodiles," Mr. Sullivan called it, unconvinced that the shah's reform gestures, which transferred no real power, were sufficient to quiet the opposition.

By the end of October, the news coming out of Iran had begun to divide the Carter administration. One viewpoint, shared by desk officers throughout the government familiar with daily events in Iran, maintained that the shah could not survive. The other camp, most forcefully represented by Mr. Brzezinski at the White House, believed the shah could stay in power and that the United States must make every attempt to keep him in power.

But Mr. Sullivan was concluding that the shah could no longer guide events as the all-powerful ruler. When the ambassador cabled the State Department asking for advice, he made two suggestions: Urge the shah to begin truly to accommodate his moderate opposition by allowing the creation of a real parliament and premier, retaining for himself only foreign policy and the military. And suggest that the shah leave the country for at least long enough to allow the new administration to restore order.

Mr. Sullivan's request for instructions was urgent. He talked directly with David Newsom, undersecretary for political affairs and the No. 3 man at the State Department, who was typically passive. Mr. Newsom told Mr. Sullivan of the difficulties of getting instructions cleared through the White House and Mr. Brzezinski.

On Oct. 27, when Iranian experts from all departments met at State for an all-day session, the consensus of Farsi-speaking analysts was that neither more liberalization, which Persians would perceive as weakness, nor repression would save the shah. Someone suggested a straw poll. Of 30 or 40 persons there, only four believed that the shah would be on his throne a year later.

Mr. Brzezinski, through an emissary to the State Department,

agreed on sending Mr. Sullivan a cable suggesting that the shah should be encouraged to relinquish some of his domestic authority and leave on vacation. It seemed, for the moment, to be a major shift in U.S. policy, albeit a secret one. But it lasted only for a moment.

The Iranian ambassador to Washington, Ardeshir Zahedi, who had learned that new secret instructions were on their way to the U.S. ambassador in Iran, got in touch with Mr. Brzezinski to complain. He wanted other powerful American friends of the shah as well, including David Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger, and John McCloy, the former chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank and the Ford Foundation.

The White House issued a denial. The president was not abandoning the shah. This response is part of what Mr. Zahedi wanted to happen. The other part was a private communication from the White House, guaranteeing that Washington would not get cold feet if the shah embarked on military action to take over the oil fields and break up demonstrations.

In fact, the president had not yet made up his mind about how far to go in supporting the shah or deserting him. He was not sure whether Mr. Sullivan's analysis made sense. And Mr. Brzezinski was offering an alternative view of the revolution in Iran, one that ultimately persuaded Mr. Carter to stand by the shah — to the very end.

By early November, Mr. Brzezinski told Mr. Carter that the question in Iran was no longer how the shah could move to compromise with his opponents but rather how he could restore his collapsing authority. The only way to keep the United States out of Iran in the long run, Mr. Brzezinski reportedly said, was for the shah to act decisively by turning his troops loose to quash dissent.

Then Mr. Brzezinski called Mr. Sullivan in Tehran and informed him of his conversation with the shah.

Mr. Sullivan, feeling undercut and embarrassed, sent an angry cable to Washington, where aides to Mr. Vance were as dismayed as the ambassador was. They could not understand why Mr. Brzezinski would approve a policy of accommodation as recommended by Mr. Sullivan and then personally countermand it in a conversation with the shah.

Worst Violence

At the embassy in Tehran, however, some support for the Brzezinski position was emerging. Mr. Sullivan's deputy, Charles Naas, told a visiting team from Washington that those demonstrating against the shah were just students and religious fanatics with a large scattering of Communists among them. In Mr. Naas' view, there was a silent majority in Iran that abhorred the demonstrations and would support a crackdown of the type the shah's father had employed — when he had 25 mullahs hanged.

On that day, the worst wave of violence to date broke out. Demonstrators burned buildings and automobiles and attacked the British Embassy. Tehran was aflame. Mr. Sullivan thought the U.S. Embassy had been left alone because army leaders knew of the American call for repression.

That night, the shah met once more with Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Parsons, the British ambassador. Despite his own best judgment, the shah said, he would have to let the military take command because even the moderate opposition, in the form of the National Front, had refused to deal with him.

The shah said he would urge his military government, under the command of Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari, to rule with restraint. Some opposition leaders would be re-arrested, but not those of the National Front.

The shah said he was making a further attempt to split the moderate clergy, represented by Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, away from Ayatollah Khomeini.

And finally, the shah told the two ambassadors, he was sure of one thing: If a military government failed to restore order, he was finished.

U.S. Politics Said to Rile Arabs

American Envoy in Riyadh Sends Gloomy Report

By Richard Burt

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Arab world has taken "an amazing interest" in the presidential campaign, according to the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, John West.

After a weeklong trip to several nations around the Gulf last month, Mr. West, a Carter appointee, sent a gloomy confidential cable to Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. The cable, written before the outbreak of fighting between Iran and Iraq, said that "the United States policy in the Middle East has created a sense of disillusionment and despair throughout the Gulf area."

"The role of the United States as a leader as well as our credibility is being seriously questioned even by those leaders who heretofore have been our strongest allies and supporters," the cable went on.

"There is general agreement that the Camp David accords have failed and new life cannot be breathed into the process without a major move by the U.S. to break the intransigence of [Israeli Prime Minister Menachem] Begin and his government."

Discussing Arab views of the presidential race, Mr. West reported that "the political rhetoric" of

the three major candidates "has added to the sense of frustration about present U.S. policy and future intentions."

"There is general support for President Carter," around the Gulf, Mr. West said, based "primarily upon the premise that no American president in his first term can ever take the actions necessary toward Israel which may result in an acceptable Mideast peace." At the same time, Mr. West said that he and other American ambassadors have had trouble explaining "the contradiction" between administration overtures to the Arabs and the Democratic platform, which is strongly pro-Israel.

"Mr. [John] Anderson's statements," the cable continued, "during and after his trip to Israel [in August], were, in the Arab view, completely one-sided and associated him with pro-Israel policies designed to capture some Jewish support in the presidential race."

"Likewise," Gov. Reagan's statements, Mr. West said, "point him in the Arab view as being wholly controlled by Israel and its supporters in the U.S. The hope of Carter's re-election and some measurable action being taken soon thereafter varies, but is the only hope the Arab states have," Mr. West concluded.

Confusion Over Carter Denials

Saudi Bid for U.S. Jet Hardware Alive

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON — Despite President Carter's pledge last week that Saudi Arabia would not be given offensive hardware for its U.S.-built F-15 fighters, Carter administration officials have disclosed that the Defense Department was still considering a Saudi request for refueling equipment for the planes.

The disclosure occurred Monday as confusion grew over the precise meaning of comments made by Mr. Carter in an interview last Friday. Asked whether the administration would grant a Saudi request to buy bomb racks and refueling equipment for the 60 F-15s that are scheduled to begin arriving in Saudi Arabia late next year, Mr. Carter said that there would be "absolutely no change" in an assurance transmitted by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown to Congress on the subject.

"In accordance with those assurances, we will not agree to provide offensive capabilities for the planes that might be used against Israel," Mr. Carter said, adding, "and that obviously includes bomb racks."

But after several officials sought Monday to explain Mr. Carter's statement, it was still unclear whether the administration would grant a Saudi bid to obtain refueling equipment that would increase the range of the F-15s. In assurances supplied to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1978, Mr. Brown said that the Saudis would be barred from obtaining equipment that would "increase the range" of the fighters.

Aides Surprised

Mr. Carter's statement, clearly meant to bolster his political standing with domestic supporters of Israel, came as a surprise to foreign policy and defense aides, who, in recent interviews, had indicated that the administration was moving to approve at least part of the Saudi request after next week's election. Last month, for example, Mr. Brown ordered a comprehensive staff study of the Saudi request for bomb racks and refueling gear for the F-15s, in what several officials said at the time was a prelude to granting the Saudi request.

In an attempt to clarify the situation, a State Department official noted Monday that in his statement last week, Mr. Carter had only referred to Saudi Arabia's request for bomb racks, leaving the clear impression that the administration could later grant the Saudi bid for additional fuel tanks and KC-135 tanker planes for refueling the F-15s in the air. This impression was reinforced by a senior Pentagon aide who confirmed that Mr. Brown's study of the F-15 request was going ahead and was scheduled to be completed by Nov. 30.

But Capitol Hill critics of any F-15 augmentation sales to Saudi Arabia said Monday that in his assurances to Congress in 1978, Mr.

Brown specifically said that the administration did not "intend to sell any other systems or armaments that would increase the range" of the F-15s.

At the State Department, officials said it was unclear whether Mr. Carter's statement referred to refueling equipment. John Trantner, the department spokesman, said: "If you want any more interpretations of this, go to the White House for it."

At the White House, a spokesman termed Mr. Carter's statement "self-explanatory" and declined to comment further.

Test of Commitment

Pentagon specialists have noted that if Saudi Arabia were given additional fuel tanks or tanker planes for use with the F-15s, it would increase the offensive potential of the planes, which at present can carry three bombs but only for short distances.

The question of what equipment the Saudis would be allowed to purchase for the F-15s first arose in early 1978, when the administration sought congressional approval

for the sale of the advanced fighters. The deal was approved, only after Mr. Brown promised that the planes would not be given extended-range or ground-air capabilities.

Last spring, however, Saudi Arabia was known to have been in Washington for bomb racks and refueling equipment. At the time the administration was under pressure to approve the request, cause the Saudis, according to officials, viewed the issue as a test of Washington's commitment to providing it.

Mr. Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, are also said to have voted meeting the Saudi request on the ground that, following Soviet thrust into Afghanistan, administration needed to strengthen its military position around the Gulf. Consequently, last June, a meeting in Geneva, Mr. Brown said to have told Saudi military leaders that the administration sympathized to the Saudi request but that no decision would be made until after the November election.

U.S., Libya Intensify Feud Over Sea and Air Borders

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A quiet test of nerves between the United States and Libya has steadily intensified since last summer as Libyan forces have challenged American military activity in the Mediterranean Sea and the skies above it.

U.S. Air Force high altitude aircraft have been drawing an increasing number of intercepts by Libyan fighter planes, some of which have "locked on" radar fire controls while others have flown within two hundred yards of the American aircraft.

In addition, U.S. warships have regularly sailed for maneuvers into waters that Libya claims are internal and territorial but that the United States asserts are international and therefore open to American ships.

The dispute broke into the open last week when Col. Moammar Qadhafi, the leader of Libya, wrote to President Carter and Ronald Reagan to demand that the United States "keep its naval and air forces away from the Libyan-Arab borders in the Mediterranean."

Otherwise," Col. Qadhafi said, "confrontation and the outbreak of an armed war, in the legal term, would regretfully be a possibility within view at any moment." The text of the letter appeared as a paid advertisement in The Washington Post on Oct. 22. A spokesman for the Libyan mission in Washington said a similar ad-

vertisement was scheduled to appear in The New York Times shortly.

Col. Qadhafi asserted "should a war break out — a possibility which cannot be ruled out — it will be a war forced upon us by America." He claimed that "America that violates the Arab space with its warplanes."

Spokesmen for the White House and for Mr. Reagan said that they would have a response. Administration officials said that air and naval activity in that region would not be affected by Qadhafi's letter but would continue on the same scale as in the past.

The United States has been increasing reconnaissance flights off Libyan coast since 1972, when government of Col. Qadhafi began receiving large quantities of military equipment from the Soviet Union.

In March, 1973, the Libyan government, sending two French Mystere fighters up to shoot at American Air Force C-130s for allegedly flying into a zone that Libyans said was restricted. The C-130s escaped.

Advanced Aircraft

After that, according to officials familiar with the operations, beyond occasionally sent up fighters to check out American aircraft, could do little about them but the Americans had begun flying more advanced aircraft and the Libyan Air Force was in a state of matching.

The reconnaissance flights have been flown more recently by 1978, a strategic reconnaissance aircraft that is a military version of a Boeing 707. The aircraft can fly 600 miles per hour, above 40,000 feet, and is packed with electronic equipment to listen to radio transmissions, check frequencies on which potential adversaries operate, the radar equipment and still opposing crews, which fight action time, and acquire technical information on Soviet equipment.

Officials speculate that the Libyan Air Force uses intensive training, since they have also been at commercial planes flying over the Mediterranean. Some thought the intercepts reflected Col. Qadhafi's growing belief that his country faces threats.

Careful Maneuvers

In several of the recent intercepts, American aircraft have been heard Libyan ground control instructions to "pursue in the Soviet built MIG-23s and MIG-25s. French-built Mirages that include an order: 'Ami vous m'avez dit, they said they had no order that any missiles had been fired.'

Officials say that the recent space planes, have continued to pattern of flights, the number which they left unspecified, as the Libyan intercepts.

The dispute at sea is based on Libyan claims in the Gulf that the waters in the Gulf are the property of the Arab states, not the United States. The United States has asserted that international law makes that Gulf waters, 3-mile limit an international body of water and that times a year sends in warships to underscore that contention.

PAULO ALTO, Calif. (UPI) — Alexander M. Poniatoff, 88, a former czarist naval pilot who immigrated to the United States and pioneered magnetic tape recording, died Friday.

Mr. Poniatoff flew 90 missions on the Western Front and downed 11 German planes in combat. The airline he founded in South America during the 1920s was finally absorbed into Pan American Airways. Mr. Poniatoff then built a fortune with a gold-mining company in Bolivia.

His autobiography, "A Dream of Eagles," was published in 1973. His death came just two days before he was to be installed in the Aviation Hall of Fame in Baltimore.

Obituaries

John Van Vleck, Pioneer in Magnetism

The Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — John Van Vleck, 81, hailed as the "father of modern magnetism" when he was named co-winner of the Nobel Prize for physics in 1927, died Monday.

Dr. Van Vleck was Hollis professor emeritus of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard. The 254-year-old teaching position is the oldest endowed chair of science in North America.

Prof. Van Vleck was best known for creating the modern theory of magnetism based on quantum mechanics. Much of his research was done in the 1920s when he published the book "Electric and Magnetic Susceptibilities."

"I thought the statute of limitations had run out on me," he said after he received news of the Nobel Prize three years ago.

He served in 1951-57 as the first dean of Harvard's division of engineering and applied physics.

He earned his master's and doctor's degrees at Harvard, taught there in 1922-23, and at the universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin before returning to Harvard in 1934 as an associate professor.

Judy LaMarsh

TORONTO (AP) — Judy LaMarsh, 55, a former Canadian

Cabinet minister, died of cancer Monday.

During the 1960s, Miss LaMarsh was minister of health and welfare in the Liberal government of Prime Minister Lester Pearson. She abandoned politics in 1968 and spent her time in the ensuing years as a writer, lawyer, university lecturer and radio talk show hostess.

Francis X. Clougherty

CHICAGO (AP) — The Rev. Francis X. Clougherty, 85, a Benedictine monk who spent more than 25 years as a missionary in China, died Sunday.

During the Sino-Japanese War from 1937 to 1941, Father Clougherty was chairman of the International Relief Committee of Central China. He was taken prisoner by the Japanese Army during World War II.

Ralph A. O'Neill

MENLO PARK, Calif. (UPI) — Ralph A. O'Neill, 83, a World War I flying ace who pioneered commercial flights to South America, died Thursday.

Mr. O'Neill flew 90 missions on

the Western Front and downed 11 German planes in combat. The airline he founded in South America during the 1920s was finally absorbed into Pan American Airways. Mr. O'Neill then built a fortune with a gold-mining company in Bolivia.

His autobiography, "A Dream of Eagles," was published in 1973. His death came just two days before he was to be installed in the Aviation Hall of Fame in Baltimore.

Pierre Salva

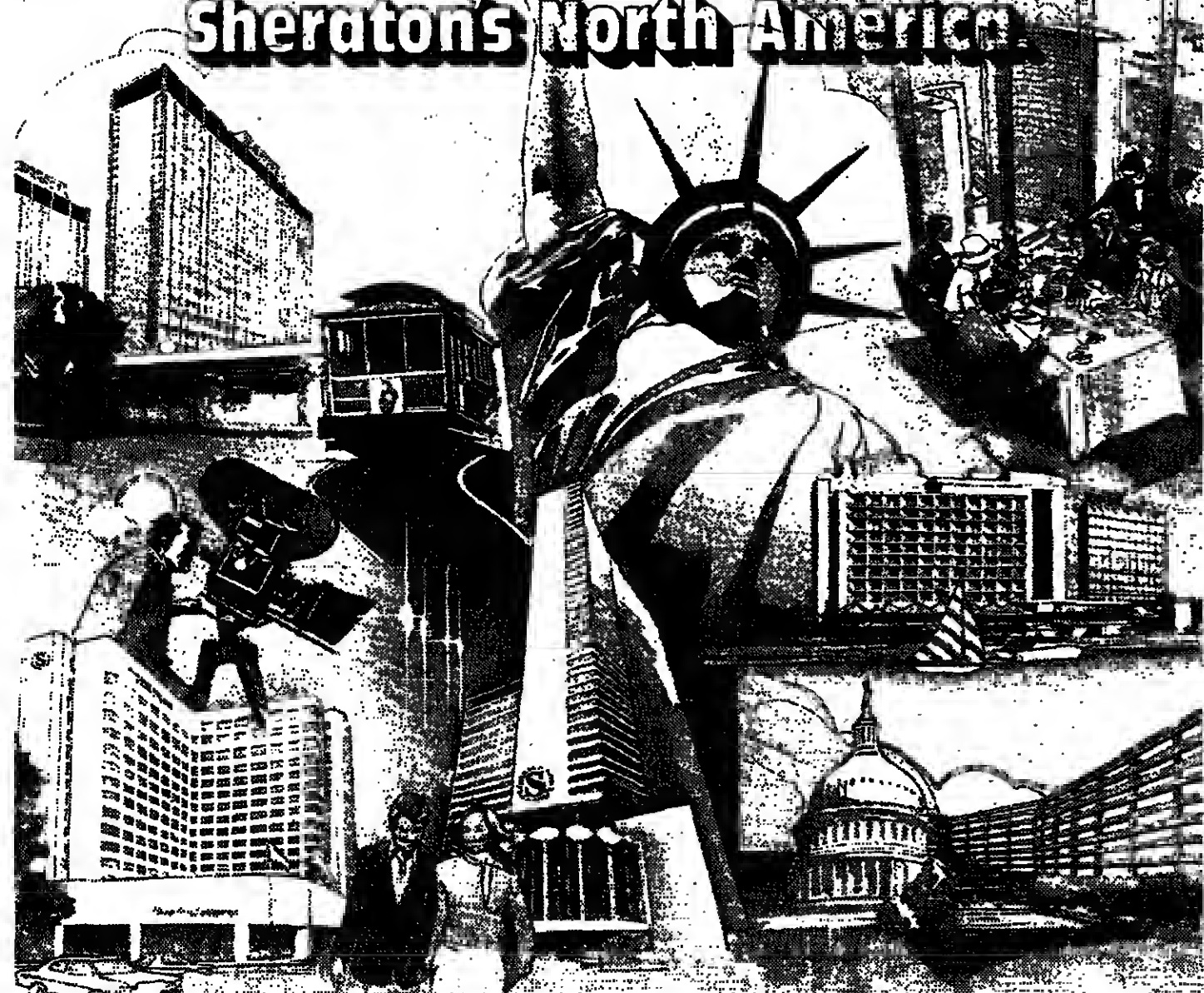
VALENCIENNES, France (AP) — Pierre Salva, 80, a tinker by trade who was known as the King of the Gypsies of Europe, died Saturday. His funeral Tuesday was attended by 7,000 people including gypsies from Belgium, the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries.

Alexander M. Poniatoff

PAULO ALTO, Calif. (UPI) — Alexander M. Poniatoff, 88, a former czarist naval pilot who immigrated to the United States and pioneered magnetic tape recording, died Friday.

Mr. Poniatoff flew 90 missions on

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Judy LaMarsh
TORONTO (AP) — Judy LaMarsh, 55, a former Canadian

Boris Pasternak

His 'Zhivago' Poems Published in Russia

By Anthony Austin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The rehabilitation of Boris Pasternak has taken another step forward with the publication, for the first time in the USSR, of the full text of four of the poems in "Doctor Zhivago."

The poems, suffused with Pasternak's deeply Christian ethos, came as a collection of modern Russian poetry, even though the 1958 edition blacklisted here as reactionary and un-Soviet.

The second breach in five weeks in the 20-year ban on "Doctor Zhivago" the book that won Pasternak the Nobel Prize for literature and him at home to a campaign of political denunciation that hastened his death in 1960.

Novy Mir, the monthly magazine of the Soviet Writers Union, published an article by the poet Zhenesky extolling Pasternak as his mentor. Studded in the bits and pieces of Pasternak's poetry, including some fragments that appear in "Doctor Zhivago" as the work — and all credo — of the novel's hero, Yuri Zhivago. It was the first time from that book had been quoted in the Soviet press.

The full text of four of those poems, "Magdalene," "The Garthman," "Hamlet" and "Christmas Star," have been published in Novy Mir 1980, a bulky, illustrated anthology in an edition of 1,000 copies by the publishing house Soviet Writer.

Pasternak appears to owe a good deal to Zhenesky's cause of clearing Pasternak's memory. He wrote another Pasternak as a foreword to the poems.

But they have been recognized as such by the Soviet literary-political event has spread and Zhenesky has led with appreciative letters from all over the Soviet Union.

During Pasternak's name in this country has been gradual and in the last years of his life, he was denounced as a Jew. The poems were purged of his books and his translations of Shakespeare.

Western classics were removed from the theatrical repertoires. In the mid-60s, the weight of the affection in which Pasternak was held as a poet began to press down on a leadership flaring to literary journals. The tightly controlled publishing houses.

20th anniversary of his death in June, an occasion for a virtual to his grave in the writers' colony of Peredelkino, outside Moscow, passed unnoticed in the Soviet press.

Food in Frankfurt

The Culinary Olympics

By Gale Wiley
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Only days before the Olympics of fine food are under way, several members of the team were ready to die.

Chief Helmut Lohb's Indian! And Executive Chef Gunther Heiland's merry-go-round! And Pastry Chef Gale's marzipan steamboat!

In their shipping crates less lockfast operator at international airport.

Container with all the months and years of dropped right to the said Lohb. "I felt the somebody had just run life and killed her."

The crate destined for International Culinary Olympiad, the quadrennial of chefs held in Frankfurt, which attracted 23 countries this year.

The last week in the U.S. office kitchen in a building away in the sprawling, the pastry squad at the team — having ping miracles. Not only repair their precious but they also recovered fresh ingredients after it got to England.

ive to understand that in competition, cooking is the hardest thing to do. Chef Ferdinand Metz, head of the Culinary Institute of America. "Getting customs, getting everything, finding equipment, those are the hard parts. Once you're cooking, we feel good at that."

Style and Grace

The huge exhibition hall scene is one of style and Olympiad that divides try world into hot and center of the hall is the station, the glamour event.

Four nations in four stichens create two commensals. Judges ogle skills and serving, taste, orderliness and efficiency is a high moment when a gers touch a plate to see if it's hot or when his professional turns to a tight-lipped stinging a sauce.

ick in the hot food comes to create something at new, something representative of your country," said team captain, Klaus ch. To that end, the U.S. 3 men and one woman preparing for more than taking one year alone to hot food entry of Black St. Augustine and Turkey Alabama.

st three times in Providence one time each in Houston, Los Angeles and New York.

chief de cuisine at the Inn in Clementon, N.J., a black-tie affair for romantic groups, the Rotisseurs and the Wine and Food Society 120 portions of the

tion Vetoeed

st 'Romans'

Thomas Hether-

Britain's director of

securities, said Tuesday

of proscenium London's

Theater for staging a

ring male nudity, homo-

and obscene language.

that following reports

stigators who saw "The

in Britain," he has

otland Yard that pro-

der the 1968 Theater

not be justified."

troverly erupted at the

performance Oct. 16.

Opera

Musicians Settle, Met Hopes to Open

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Members of the Metropolitan Opera orchestra voted Monday to accept a new contract, ending a strike that led to the cancellation of the 1980 season. The ratification cleared the way for the Met to begin talks with 16 other unions in the hope of belatedly beginning the season.

Members of the American Federation of Musicians voted 78 to 11 to accept a new four-year pact calling for a reduction in weekly performances to four for each player and annual salary increases averaging 8.5 to 9 percent. The Met executive board also approved the pact.

The 16 other unions have historically followed the musicians' lead in contract agreements. The Met has been meeting with the stagehands, who are members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, and with the three groups — the soloists, ballet and chorus — represented by the American Guild of Musical Artists.

The chorus, which negotiates separately, seems to be posing the greatest threat to an immediate beginning of rehearsals for the delayed season. The chorus is pressing for its long-stated goal of wage parity with the orchestra players. Solomon P. Glushak, lawyer for the chorus, said the chorus was willing to sing five performances a week instead of the four the orchestra has won. But the chorus has asked for a weekly base pay equal to that of the musicians' last season, \$325, as opposed to the \$409 it received in 1979-80.

Meanwhile, the Met is checking the availability of its principal singers for the rest of the season. On Sept. 30 the singers were free to negotiate other engagements, but the extent to which they have done so remains to be determined. In addition, should the Met go through with its tentative plan to reschedule various operas, further cast reshufflings would be necessary. Earlier, the Met had suggested the possibility of a season opening between Nov. 17 and Nov. 24.

Authors

James Michener: Tales of Bangkok

By Amporn Tantavanich

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — While waiting for the publication of his latest book, a long novel set in South Africa, author James A. Michener, at age 73, is on a sentimental journey to Bangkok, a city that was one of his favorite Asian haunts during the 1950s.

"I don't brood about the glorious past," he told members of the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand. "I have no regret for the passing of the great cities. I am very glad I saw them. I am glad that I saw Bangkok that I knew so well in those years," he said during a dinner Monday.

Michener described a graceful city of tree-shaded canals, seething alleys, the opium dens of Chinatown and an expatriate community

of adventurers, freeloaders and journalists savoring the excitement of postwar Asia.

Bangkok is now a sprawling, traffic-clogged city and most of the canals have been paved over. But Michener noted that in his days here, Bangkok was also inhabited by some of the world's fiercest mosquitoes and had only one public place that was air conditioned.

Presents Awards

Michener — author of such best-selling novels as "Hawaii," "Centennial" and "Chesapeake" — arrived in Thailand last week to present the second S.E.A. Writer awards to five writers from Southeast Asian nations. During the ceremony he gave a copy of his latest work, "Kazuo's of the Covenant," to Thailand's Queen Sirikit.

Michener said the book would cause a "great deal of debate" when it is published this week. He said the book was "banned and

then unbanned" in South Africa two months ago for reasons he does not understand.

"I don't know how my new book will be received but I have always been lucky as a writer," he said. His last novel, "Chesapeake," sold 5 million copies and a number of his others have broken the million mark.

"I write books about things that would not normally interest the average person, but I am more susceptible than most people to my surroundings. I like to set a stage and deal in some depth with the setting," he said in an interview in the "James A. Michener Suite" of the elegant 105-year-old Oriental Hotel.

A number of his past books, including the Pulitzer Prize-winning "Tales of the South Pacific," have been set in Asia or the Pacific and Michener said he had always tried to get away from Western novelistic clichés about the region.

Films in Paris

'The Shining' Is Superlative Shocker

By Thomas Quinn Currier
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There are today four star directors of the international cinema: Fellini, Bergman, Kurosawa and Kubrick. Each of these names denotes a special approach and it is certain that given the same scene each would imprint upon it an unmistakable signature. Each, though much imitated, is inimitable.

Kubrick's latest venture, "The Shining" (at the Quintette, the Gaumont Champs-Elysees and the Gaumont Les Halles in English), is the great hit of the season here as elsewhere. Like most fine films it functions on several levels.

Its materials are basically those of the horror movie and, ticking with terror, it might be set down as, among other things, a superlative shocker. Its climax of threatening ax murders will tingle all spines and has been expertly executed. But it is out of its breath-taking final chase that lifts it above melodramatic hocus-pocus. What distinguishes it is its uncommon treatment, its remarkable evocation of atmosphere and its curious play with time theories which, conveyed by uncanny suggestion, impart the macabre thrill of E.T.A. Hoffmann and Henry James.

A drifter with literary ambitions is appointed guardian of a luxurious mountain resort hotel during the bleak winter months when it is closed. He is warned that the former caretaker, oppressed by loneliness, went insane, slaughtered his wife and children and committed suicide. The prospective replacement laughs this away, explaining that he is seeking isolation to write a novel, and he moves into the sumptuous hotel with his simple-minded wife and little son, who possesses a psychic sense, the "shining" of the title.

The new watchman plants his typewriter on a table of the grand lounge and bangs away daily. At first content, he grows irritable; he is slowly going mad. Having no spark of invention, he taps out the same, senseless sentence thousands of times, as his wife finds when she sneaks a glance at his papers. He surprises her snooping and decides she must be slain to guard the secret of his creative impotence. Thus, with the hotel snowbound and the telephone wires down due to a storm, the stage is set for a repetition of the earlier crime.

Kubrick relates the story with mounting suspense, but more fascinating than its surface development are its chilling subplots: the eerie haunting of past and the present, the conversation imagined by the madman with his dead predecessor, the gruesome visions that visit his wife and son in their panic, and the subtle unity of the real and the unreal. The ensemble is crowned with a concluding flashback of a festive party, at which the protagonist's father served

as a major-domo 60 years ago, to emphasize the oneness of the time.

Jack Nicholson is riveting as the would-be author going crazy, and Shelley Duvall as his anxiety-ridden wife and Danny Lloyd as his son with second sight are ideal, while the casting of the supporting roles, with Scatman Crothers as the black cook and Philip Stone as the sinister phantom of the murderous waiter is impeccable.

There is a yawning gap between Peter Sellers' adroit, splendid character actor of "Being There" and Peter Sellers the clown of countless transparent disguises. We have the latter in his last film, "The Fiendish Plot of Dr. Fu Manchu" (at the Publicis Champs-Elysees and the Publicis Matignon in English). In his screen farewell the lamented star impersonated both the nefarious Chinese physician of Saxe Rohmer and the mild-mannered Scotland Yard detective who comes out of retirement to halt the destructive activities of his old enemy.

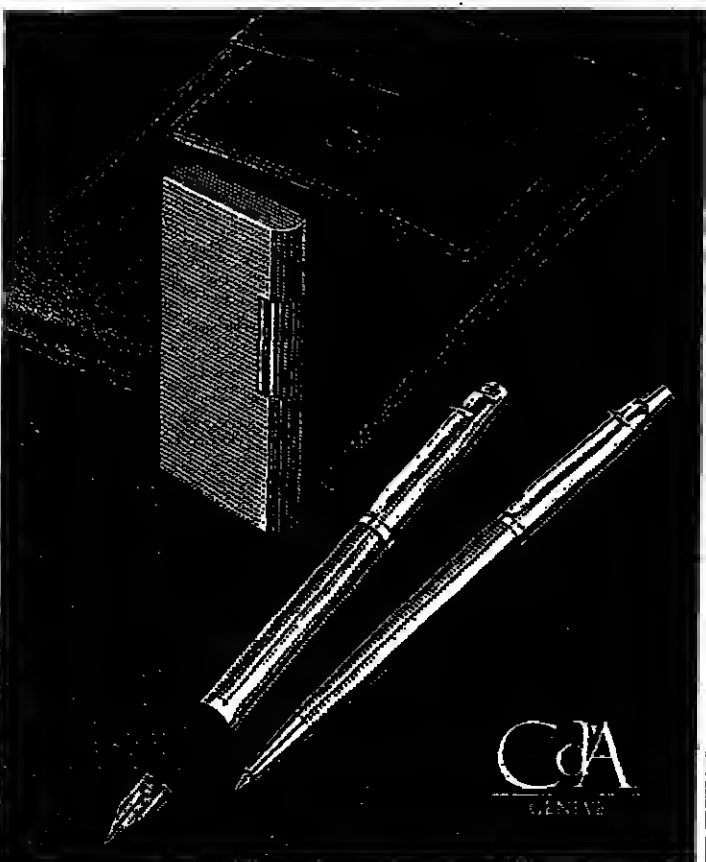
The Oriental doctor has now reached the age of 168 and, determined to keep going, is searching for rejuvenation medicine, believing it is contained in diamond dust. He plans to kidnap King George V and Queen Mary — the scene is the 1930s — and the sly sleuth foils him by providing douches of the royal couple at announced social functions. The crown jewels are whisked from the Tower, but returned on a compromise deal. The most amusing invention is Fu Manchu, grown young again, celebrating as a rock 'n' roller. Many a gag is familiar and many a conceit is so silly that it requires heavy pumping by Sellers to raise a titter. "Hamlet," absorbed in its fantastic flights and ignoring its ponderous humor.

"Xanadu" (at the Studio Jean Cocteau and the Luxembourg in English) is a Hollywood musical designed to wed yesterday's jive and the rock age. Michael Beck symbolizes the *demier cri* in pop song and Gene Kelly represents the Glenn Miller era with Olivia Newton-John as Kira, one of the nine Muses, escaped from the Olympian realm to flirt and flirt with mortals. It is mildly pleasant entertainment, but lacks the thrashing drive of earlier toe-and-tune extravaganzas from the California studios.

Pierre Richard is an ingratiating clown, but when devising his own material his invention tends to run thin. Gerard Oury has provided him with frisky and funny chase in "Le Coup de parapluie" (at the Ambassade, the France Elysees and the Odéon) in which with a death-dealing umbrella he sears the various heavies that cross his path. His comic doings are designed to pleasantly while away an hour and a half.

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Summary of Third Quarter Bank Results

Results for the holding companies of the nation's 15 money center banks

Return on Assets	Return on Equity	Equity-to-Assets	Change in Earnings
Return on each \$100 of assets	Return on each \$100 of average stockholder equity	Average equity as a percent of average total assets	Percent change in operating earnings from 1979
J.P. Morgan 80.83	J.P. Morgan 19.63	Western Bancorp. 4.4%	Bankers Trust* +52%
BankAmerica 7.72	BankAmerica 18.87	First Chicago 4.2%	J.P. Morgan +28%
Security Pacific 0.88	Security Pacific 17.63	J.P. Morgan 4.2%	Chemical +26%
BankAmerica 0.88	BankAmerica 15.88	Security Pacific 4.1%	Chase Manhattan +19%
Citicorp 0.56	Citicorp 15.71	Crocker National 4.0%	Security Pacific +15%
Western Bancorp. 0.56	Western Bancorp. 15.64	Wells Fargo 4.0%	Irving Trust +15%
First Chicago 0.55	First Chicago 15.50	Continental Illinois 3.7%	Continental Illinois +15%
Marine Midland 0.55	Marine Midland 14.88	BankAmerica 3.6%	BankAmerica +8%
Chase Manhattan 0.54	Chase Manhattan 14.85	Citicorp 3.6%	Citicorp +8%
National 0.52	National 14.31	Crocker National 3.6%	Crocker National +7%
Marine Midland 0.49	Marine Midland 13.98	Bankers Trust 3.5%	Bankers Trust +4%
Chase Manhattan 0.48	Chase Manhattan 13.87	Manufacturers Hanover 3.4%	Manufacturers Hanover +12%
Wells Fargo 0.47	Wells Fargo 13.12	Wells Fargo 3.3%	Wells Fargo -12%
First Chicago 0.28	First Chicago 7.71	First Chicago 3.3%	First Chicago -60%
Wells Fargo 0.15	Wells Fargo 3.42	Irving Trust 3.3%	Irving Trust -3%

Morgan Again Leads Largest U.S. Banks

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

YORK — For the third of 1980, J.P. Morgan again led the nation's 15 largest bank holding companies in terms of profitability, with a return on each average asset, which most consider a key indicator of financial health, increased to 80.83 percent from 78.72 percent a year ago.

Wells Fargo and Western Bancorp., for example, both based in California and both dependent heavily on consumer business, reported declines in net operating earnings. Wells Fargo's income before securities transactions dropped 12 percent while Western's were down 6 percent.

A major problem at both Wells Fargo and Western, according to Mr. Carter, was a buildup of consumer six-month certificates of deposit in March and April, when interest rates were at historic peaks and CDs were yielding more than 14 percent. These began running out in September and are being replaced by lower-cost CDs. But with short-term interest rates again on the rise, the rates on the new CDs are not as low as many analysts had anticipated.

Turkey's Prices Double in Year

ANKARA — Turkey's wholesale price index rose 3.4 percent in September from August, 100.8 percent above September, 1979, the Trade Ministry said Tuesday. On a 1963 base, the index is 2,681.2.

The index is up 69.9 percent for the first nine months of the year, with the monthly peak at 29 percent in February and the low at 0.2 percent in July. It rose 1.5 percent in August.

Even Wells Fargo, despite its 12-percent drop in earnings, reported a 55-cent rate of return on each \$100 of average assets, which placed it in the center of the group. A year earlier, however, the bank's return was 69 cents.

The relative success of several of the money-center banks appears to have resulted from strategic management of their borrowed funds.

Morgan, for example, by carefully managing its liability structure over a period of several months, succeeded in increasing the margin between the average rate it paid for its funds and the average rate at which it lent and invested them. This so-called net interest yield rose to 2.85 from 2.61 percent, a 9-percent gain.

Considering that Morgan's earnings assets, including loans and investments, total more than \$38 billion, an improvement of even a few hundredths of a percentage point on its net interest yield has a large effect on its overall earnings.

The improvement in the profit margin on its lending activities more than offset a steep negative turnaround in Morgan's trading activities. It reported a \$3.5-million loss in trading accounts for the third quarter, in contrast to a \$28.4-million gain in the 1979 period. This produced a negative swing of almost \$32 million in third-quarter earnings.

The poorest performer during the latest quarter was First Chicago Corp., which reported a rate of return of only 15 cents on each \$100 of total average assets, down from 46 cents a year ago. Its 66-percent decline in earnings was caused by a \$47-million increase in loan-loss provisions, \$27-million higher than a year before.

Analysts said that this large increase reflected the determination of First Chicago's new chairman to write off as many questionable loans as fast as possible to improve future earnings.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profit in Millions, in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain	France	Japan	United States	Other
Reed Int. Ltd. Revenue 716.5 Profit 18.1	Lafarge S.A. Revenue 251.7 Profit 33.0	Nippon Electric Co. Revenue 408.65 Profit 7.53	Amstar Inc. Revenue 683.0 Profit 100.3 Per Share 1.53	Textron Inc. Revenue 904.3 Profit 37.8 Per Share 1.01
3rd Quarter 1980	3rd Quarter 1980	3rd Quarter 1980	3rd Quarter 1980	3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue 513.5 Profit 14.9 Per Share 1.75	Revenue 1,620 Profit 44.43 Per Share 5.20	Revenue 676.0 Profit 13.3 Per Share 0.70	Revenue 399.5 Profit 21.06 Per Share 0.71	Revenue 904.3 Profit 37.8 Per Share 1.01
1st Quarter 1980	1st Quarter 1980	1st Quarter 1980	1st Quarter 1980	1st Quarter 1980
Revenue 513.5 Profit 14.9 Per Share 1.75	Revenue 1,620 Profit 44.43 Per Share 5.20	Revenue 676.0 Profit 13.3 Per Share 0.70	Revenue 399.5 Profit 21.06 Per Share 0.71	Revenue 904.3 Profit 37.8 Per Share 1.01
3rd Quarter 1979	3rd Quarter 1979	3rd Quarter 1979	3rd Quarter 1979	3rd Quarter 1979
Revenue 513.5 Profit 14.9 Per Share 1.75	Revenue 1,620 Profit 44.43 Per Share 5.20	Revenue 676.0 Profit 13.3 Per Share 0.70	Revenue 399.5 Profit 21.06 Per Share 0.71	Revenue 904.3 Profit 37.8 Per Share 1.01
1st Quarter 1979	1st Quarter 1979	1st Quarter 1979	1st Quarter 1979	1st Quarter 1979
Revenue 513.5 Profit 14.9 Per Share 1.75	Revenue 1,620 Profit 44.43 Per Share 5.20	Revenue 676.0 Profit 13.3 Per Share 0.70	Revenue 399.5 Profit 21.06 Per Share 0.71	Revenue 904.3 Profit 37.8 Per Share 1.01

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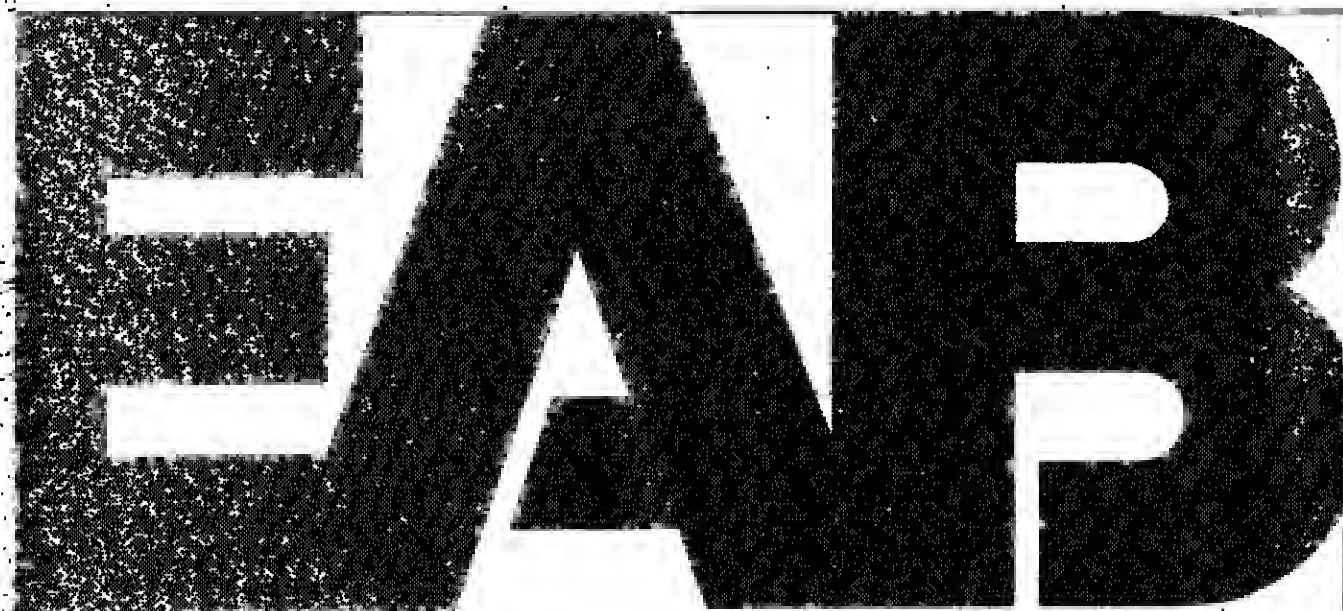
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Daiwa Overseas Finance Ltd.	Deutsche Girozentrale	Dewar & Associés International Société Anonyme
DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited	Fuji International Finance Limited	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft	Groupe des Banquiers Privés Genevois	Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois	Hessische Landesbank	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Japan International Bank Limited	Jardine Fleming & Company Limited	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Asia	Kywaot Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)	Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.	Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited	Lloyds Bank International Limited
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Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Nippon Credit International (H.K.) Ltd.	Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Limited	Osaka Securities Co., Ltd.	Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.
Nomura Europe N.V.	N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Rowe & Pitman
Rothschild Bank AG	Salomon Brothers International Limited	Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited
Saitama International (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Singapore-Japan Merchant Bank Limited
Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	The Tokyo-Mitsubishi Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.	Tokai International (Asia) Limited
Sumitomo Trust Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Trinkaus & Burkhart	Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited	Vantobel & Co.	Wako International (Europe) Ltd.
Vickers, de Costa International Ltd.	Wood Gundy Limited	Wardley Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale		Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

well in 1970

Herald Tribune
The international essential.

ما لنا من الاصل

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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56	57				58			59		60				61
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66					67						68			
69					70						71			

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	O	I	A	A	C	O	E	N	E	A	S
A	P	E	L	T	O	I	N	A	R	C	H
S	N	A	I	L	E	B	E	R	O	R	I
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					E	S	P	I	L	E	
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						E	I	S		O	A
J	A	N	A			G	A	F	A	R	E
A	R	A	G			O	M	A	R		E
P	I	L	E			T	I	R	E		E
E	A	T	S			T	R	D	O		E

	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
ALGRAYE	C	F	C	F	LOS ANGELES	C	F
AMSTERDAM	19	64	15	Cloudy	MADRID	29	64
ANKARA	20	68	3	Overcast	MALIBU	23	9
ANTHERA	20	68	3	Cloudy	MANILA	10	23
ATKINS	14	15	37	Overcast	MEXICO CITY	19	66
BALCKLAND	22	72	22	Cloudy	MONTREAL	16	62
BANGKOK	30	86	23	Cloudy	MUNICH	16	4
BEIRUT	27	81	23	Cloudy	NASSAU	4	32
BELGRADE	15	59	41	Fair	NEW DELHI	4	28
BERLIN	12	54	11	Cloudy	NEW YORK	18	64
BRUSSELS	12	64	11	Cloudy	OSLO	25	61
BUDAPEST	4	4	29	Fair	PARIS	25	64
BUEENOS AIRES	20	59	43	Cloudy	Peking	25	54
CAIRO	29	84	13	Cloudy	PRAGUE	19	66
CASABLANCA	37	99	21	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	12	43
COPENHAGEN	12	54	10	Rain	ROME	23	72
COSTA DEL SOL	22	70	59	Cloudy	SAN FRANCISCO	13	50
DUBLIN	18	64	15	Cloudy	SAN PABLO	31	19
EDINBURGH	15	59	9	Showers	SEOUL	19	50
FLORENCE	20	68	5	Fair	SINGAPORE	33	94
FRANKFURT	14	61	34	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	5	41
GENEVA	14	17	37	Rain	SYDNEY	16	12
NELSKINK	2	36	3	Rain	TAIPEI	24	28
H.C. MIRM CITY	28	80	28	Cloudy	TEHRAN	30	64
HONG KONG	25	71	79	Overcast	TOKYO	25	69
HOUSTON	20	68	4	Stormy	TUNIS	20	68
INDIANAPOLIS	21	70	12	Cloudy	VIENNA	12	14
JAKARTA	25	72	25	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	29
JERUSALEM	29	84	12	Fair	WASHINGTON	8	46
JOHANNESBURG	22	72	17	Cloudy	ZURICH	14	57
LAS PALMAS	25	72	17	Cloudy			
LIMA	22	72	17	Cloudy			
LISBON	23	73	11	Foggy			
LONDON	18	64	19	Rain			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

Broadcasts to GMR, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300
 (A9 Times GMT).
 Suggested frequencies:
 Western Europe: 648KHz and 403A Medium Wave, 5975, 6000, 7120, 7185, 7255, 9410, 9750, 12095 and
 15300 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 16, 25 and 31 meter bands.
 Eastern Europe, Africa and 212M Medium Wave, 25650, 21,660, 17,855, 15,420, 12,095, 11,820, 9,580, 7,120 and
 6,480 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 16, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.
 South and North West Africa: 25,650, 21,670, 15,070, 11,750, 9,410, 7,130 and 5,975 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 16, 25,
 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.
 Southern Africa: 25,650, 21,660, 17,850, 15,400, 11,825, 9,410, 7,185 and 6,000 KHz in the 11, 12, 16, 25 and 31
 meter bands.
 Middle East: 1323KHz and 2072A Medium Wave, 25,650, 21,710, 17,770, 15,310, 11,760, 9,410, 6,470 and
 3,990 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 16, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.
 Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave, 25,650, 21,750, 17,770, 15,310, 11,750, 9,600, 7,180 and
 6,195 KHz in the 11, 12, 16, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.
 East and South East Asia: 25,650, 21,770, 15,310, 11,760, 9,410, 7,170, 6,470, 3,990 and 3,915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42
 and 50 meter bands. Also 5000000 and 50000000 6000 KHz VHF.

BOSTON — A man with more than \$250,000 in assets has been sentenced to six months in jail on charges that he lied to get a free, court-appointed lawyer.

U.S. District Court Judge David Mazzone said that he imposed the sentence Monday on Robert Kent to preserve the integrity of the free-lawyer program and to serve as a deterrent to others.

Court officials said that it was the first time in memory that anyone was sentenced for claiming a right to a court-appointed lawyer when he was not entitled to one.

Mr. Kent pleaded guilty to a charge that he made false financial statements in an affidavit to secure a court-appointed lawyer for representation in another case.

The court was told that Mr. Kent had assets exceeding \$250,000, including two apartment buildings and 50 acres of land. He originally had been charged with submitting false statements on a passport application and was sentenced to 30 days on that charge.

PEANUTS

SO YOU GUYS ALL WENT INTO TOWN, AND GOT IN A BRAWL...WHAT ABOUT HARRIET? WHERE'S HARRIET?

IN JAIL?!

WOW! I GUESS I HEARD YOU WRONG. I THOUGHT YOU SAID "IN JAIL," AND SO MY EARS WENT UP AND MY HAT FLEW OFF...

IN JAIL?!

B. C. THIS PACKAGE HAS TO BE IN CLEVELAND BY TOMORROW OR I'M OUT OF BUSINESS.

TRUST US.

OK, JOHN.... CLEVELAND OR BUST!

... YOU GOT ANY BANKRUPTCY FORMS LAYING AROUND?

PETER'S EXPRESS

10-29

BLONDIE

I WAS TALKING TO SUZANNE LOGAN TODAY

SHE SAID SHE NEVER ARGUES WITH HER HUSBAND BECAUSE HE ALWAYS ADMITS HE'S WRONG

EVEN WHEN HE'S RIGHT?

ESPECIALLY WHEN HE'S RIGHT!

10-29

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BRETT LEBAILLEY

BOY, I HATE THESE POLYESTER SHIRTS!

WHY?

STATIC ELECTRICITY

HOW WALKER?

10-29

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ANDY CAPP

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NICE TO SEE A NEW
 FACE IN HERE, DARLIN'
 TELL ME ABOUT YERSELF

I'M UP FROM LONDON ON
 A WORKING HOLIDAY
 -AND I'M USED TO
 BEING TREATED AS A LADY

WELCOME ABOARD,
 PET. THE CHANGE
 'ERE WILL
 DO YOU GOOD

WIZARD of ID

PAGE 1

© Jeff Smith 1992

Panel 1: A man with a large nose and a briefcase asks, "BEST BUDDY, WANT TO BUY A HOUSE WITH A BREATHTAKING VIEW?".

Panel 2: The man asks, "HOW MUCH?".

Panel 3: The man replies, "TWO HUNDRED".

Panel 4: The man says, "I'LL TAKE IT" and holds a check. A sign in the background reads "CITY DUARP".

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to form
four ordinary words.

YOBOT

DENUC

DENNIS THE MENACE





LAWHOL

○ □ □ □ □ ○

COABEN

□ □ □ ○ □ □



Answer here: THE

Yesterdays' Jumbles: SCOUT KHAKI QUAIN'T PSYCHE

Answer: What the alphat said when she was told one of those naughty elephant jokes—
"WHEE!"

SHOULD BE DONE WITH SKILL BY A FOOTBALL PLAYER TURNED AIRPLANE PILOT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Imprimé par P.F.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

THE PANDA'S THUMB

More Reflections in Natural History

By Stephen Jay Gould. Norton. Illustrated. 341 pp. \$12.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It isn't that Stephen Jay Gould—who teaches geology, biology, and the history of science at Harvard University—disapproves of popularizing his subjects. Lord knows he couldn't possibly disapprove, since he does it so superbly himself. It's just that he doesn't believe in science for the sake of the sake of entertainment. As he puts it in his latest book, "The Panda's Thumb," his second collection of essays that appeared first as columns in *Natural History* magazine (his first collection was "Ever Since Darwin"):

"I said to myself when I began writing the column, that 'if I would not tell the fascinating tales of nature merely for their own sake, I would tie any particular subject to a general principle of evolutionary theory, and use sea turtles to impregnate as proof of evolution, magnetic bacteria to principles of scaling, mites that eat their mother from inside to Fisher's theory of sex ratio."

'A Simple Genetic Change'
This partly explains the extraor-

It's possible, of course, that opponents of evolutionary theory, who are apparently making comeback these days, will draw comfort from the notion that species appeared suddenly on the face of the Earth. But to draw such comfort is to misunderstand evolution. There are few better antidotes to such misunderstanding than reading of "The Panda's Thumb."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a staff writer of The New York Times.

But, as he says, there are always interesting didactic points to his tales of nature's wonders—that the imperfect panda's “thumb”

FICION	
This Week	Last Week on the List
1 THE KEY TO REBECCA, by Ken Follet	1
2 FIRESTARTER, by Stephen King	2
3 THE FIFTH HORSEMAN, by Larry Collins and Dennis Lehane	3
4 LOON LAKE, by E.L. Doctorow	6
5 RAGE OF ANGELS, by S.J. Rozan	4
6 THE TENTH COMMANDMENT, by Lawrence Sanders	5
7 THE ORIGIN, by Irving Stone	8
8 THE COVENANT, by James Michener	7
9 THE SECOND LADY, by Irving Wallace	9
10 FANNY, by Erica Jong	7

Yet there is considerably more to the appeal of "The Panda's Thumb" than the fact that each of its pieces teaches us something useful. As a group these elegant essays collect — which should come to be written by a man whose mind coheres. Still, it is a surprise, because there are so few collections published these days whose parts hang together half as well.

And the whole is greater than the sum of the parts. As a whole it develops a portrait of the ideal scientific method — or at least the ideal as Gould conceives it. This is a method that mediates between patient accumulation of information on the one hand, and the sudden intuitive insight on the other. (*Inductivism* versus *Eurekism*, in Gould's scheme.) It's a method that transcends certain limitations of Western thought — the "idea that wholes should be understood by decomposition into constituent units; that properties of odoscopic units can be measured and explain the behavior of macroscopic results; that all events and objects have a finite, predictable deter-

By *Alvin Truscoli*

SOME high-level defensive problems concern low-level spot cards. It may be necessary to invent some new theory to fit an unusual situation. The trouble is that the post-mortem may be too late for the theory to show any immediate profit, and the next opportunity to apply it may be a long time in the future.

East the lead. After a very lengthy pause, West did the wrong thing by returning a low spade.

"I was cursed with too good a partner," Kantor said. "Most players wouldn't think of that."

An astonished South was able to win and draw trump, making a very small profit. He had been

An example is the diagrammed deal. It was reported in Popular Bridge magazine by Eddie Kantar of Los Angeles, who held the East cards.

North and South were using transfer bids, so North's two-diamond response to one no-trump showed at least five hearts, and South became the declarer in two hearts. East had doubled two diamonds to show a desire for a diamond lead, but that play could wait so West began with the spade king.

East signaled with the eight, and West could have continued the suit to give his partner a ruff. East could have played diamonds to give West a ruff, but that would not have beaten the contract. West wanted two diamond ruffs, so he shifted to his singleton.

East won with the ace and returned the diamond eight, a suit preference signal for the high-ranking spade suit. West only yuffed, but started thinking, to East's horror. Perhaps the continuation of the spade ace was not obvious after all.

It was not. From West's angle, East might have begun with Q-x-x of spades, in which case the right defense was a low spade to give

8873
08
♠K765

0805
♠AQ853
♠J883

SOUTH (D)
♥A107
♥A62
♥K103
♠AQ194

East and West were vulnerable. T

bidding:

South	West	North	East
1NT.	Pass	2♣	Dbl.
3♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

NORTH
 ♠ 196
 ♥ KJ 1094
 ♦ 3743
 ♣ 2
 WEST
 ♠ AK542
 ♥ 873
 ♦ 9
 ♣ K765
 EAST
 ♠ 83
 ♥ Q95
 ♦ AQ852
 ♣ 1983
 SOUTH (D)
 ♠ Q 107
 ♥ A62
 ♦ K106
 ♣ AQ 104
 East and West were vulnerable. T
 bidding:
 South West North East
 1.N.T. Pass 2.C Pass
 3.U Pass

Houk Gets 2-Year Pact As Manager of Red Sox

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and 43% to 78%.

Observer

The 11 O'Clock Bit

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Here are these pictures. One of President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy, side by side, mouths agape in song at a church in Brooklyn. Another of Ronald Reagan leaving an airplane in Cincinnati. And whose is that face beaming over his left shoulder? Ah ha, we recognize you, Henry Kissinger.

What are these four famous men doing? If you look closely you can see they are rising above principle.

Coming as it does just before the finale of the campaign, it is what people in the Broadway-musical business call "the 11 o'clock number." That is, something a little livelier and different from what's gone before, something to wake up the audience just before the show cracks to its predictable conclusion.

Not since the Whigs disappeared has a campaign more desperately needed an 11 o'clock number than this one, and the spectacle of this famous quartet in full levitation high above principle restores your faith in the politician's power to compound farce by playing it with a straight face.

I don't know how things like this are worked out. Obviously, somebody says to Carter: "Look here, if we're going to run four more smash years in Washington, we've got to get Kennedy into our act."

And somebody says to Reagan: "Look, Ron, we're going down the drain because everybody thinks we can't tell foreign policy from Warner Brothers. You've got to get Henry into the act because a lot of people think he really knows about foreign policy, whether he knows or not. I mean they think he really, really knows."

But what happens next? Does Carter say: "How can I face myself in the mirror if I start hanging around with Kennedy? I went on the television just a few months ago and accused him of harming our country. It would be unprincipled to ally myself with a man who's harmful to our country."

Well, of course, Carter might say, "I didn't mean that. What I said about Kennedy back there; I

was just kidding, the way politicians do. You know, impugning his patriotism a little so I could get re-nominated."

But Carter can't say this, either, can he? If he did, he'd be confessing to an unprincipled deed in his campaign for the nomination.

It's no easier for Kennedy. Only a few weeks ago he was calling Carter "a clone of Ronald Reagan."

Taking Kissinger to his bosom involves Reagan in similar difficulties. Who is Kissinger but the architect of that despicable policy of détente, whose work is denounced as satanic in the Republican platform?

Does Reagan say: "It would be an unprincipled betrayal of the people who fought for me for years to embrace Kissinger? Without those people I wouldn't even be running for president right now."

You know he says, if only to himself, "Sure it's unprincipled to sneak Kissinger back into the tent late at night."

He has to say it, just as Carter has to acknowledge to himself that it's unprincipled to the up with a fellow who is harmful to our country, just as Kennedy has to confess to himself that if it's unthinkable for Reagan to be president, then it's unprincipled to help elect Reagan's clone.

As for Kissinger, I suppose he must say something like: "Having had my works repudiated by the Reagan campaign, the principled course would be to use my prestige to insure that the principles on which that work is based will endure the onslaughts of know-nothings. To ally myself with people who would destroy them would be an unprincipled betrayal of my own integrity."

I imagine all four of them spoke to themselves with commendable frankness on the question of principle. But, after all, we are talking about three men who want to be president and one who would like to be a big wizard around the State Department or the White House. So imagine all four sell the same reply to wit: "Don't talk to me about principle when you don't even have the courage to abandon your own convictions."

In any case, there they are, all four of them, fully levitated, singing, smiling, hopeful.



Baker

Riding 'Last Metro' With Truffaut

'I Remember in School One Morning in 1942 or 1943. . .'

By Tom Buckley
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "I remember in school one morning in 1942 or 1943 our teacher making a little speech to us," Francois Truffaut said. "He said that some of our little friends would be wearing something new on their clothing. I don't remember his exact words, but his meaning was clear — that he trusted us not to do or say anything to embarrass them."

Truffaut, who was visiting New York recently, said many of these childhood recollections of Paris during the German occupation had become part of his movie, "Le Dernier Metro."

"I lived with my parents in Montmartre," said Truffaut, who is 48. "Of course, I didn't know her then, but my collaborator on the screenplay and friend and associate of nearly 30 years, Suzanne Schiffman, lived not far away, down the hill near the Boulevard des Italiens. Her father, who was a Polish Jew and spoke French with a thick accent, remained hidden in his apartment. She had to wear the yellow star when she went to school. Just as the girl does in the film, she tried to conceal it under her scarf."

Drama Critic

"The Last Metro," which follows the fortunes of a Parisian theater troupe during the occupation, deals with French rather than German anti-Semitism. Its villain is patterned closely on Alain Laubreaux, a French drama critic who eagerly served his Nazi masters and fled with them to Germany after the liberation of Paris.

"Later he went to Spain, where he died of cancer in the 1960s," Truffaut added drily, speaking through his interpreter.

Collaboration with the Germans is still a searing memory. Truffaut said, although anti-Semitism had been thought largely to have disappeared since the war.

"Even 10 years ago, I don't think that 'The Last Metro' would have received so favorable a reception," he said. "Recollections of those days were sharper then. Marcel Ophüls' 'The Sorrows and the Pity,' which is about the occupation, was commissioned by French television but has never been shown on TV."

Thus, it came as a bitter irony to Truffaut that on Oct. 3, 10 days after the "Last Metro" opened to critical acclaim in Paris, four persons were killed in a bombing attack on a synagogue there.

"Anti-Semitism has always existed in France," he said. "Despite the bombing, I think there is much less now than there used to be."

Although an anonymous call to a French news agency said that a tiny proto-Fascist organization had carried out the bombing, which followed several acts of vandalism against Jewish-owned property in Paris, the authorities have not yet fixed responsibility or made any arrests.

'Pro-Petrol'

Widespread protest in France have attributed the perceived lack of aggressiveness in dealing with these occurrences as reflecting a degree of anti-Semitism in the government or of a markedly pro-Arab policy. "It is not so much pro-Arab as pro-petrol," Truffaut said with a sad shrug.



Heinz Bennent, Catherine Deneuve in "Le Dernier Metro."

Before writing the screenplay for "The Last Metro," he said, he and Mrs. Schiffman made a thorough study of the Paris theater during the occupation. To the question of whether writers, actors and directors should have refused to continue under German and collaborationist censorship that forbade subjects directly or indirectly related to the real world of the time, Truffaut replied in the negative.

"Although a few Germans attended the theater, patronage was overwhelmingly French. Dancing, which is what French working people did on Saturday night, was forbidden, and there were few other amusements. I think theater people had a right to make a living, and the audience had the right to huddle together."

"The Last Metro" dramatizes a situation in which a Jewish impresario and director, played by Heinz Bennent, who is thought to have fled into the Vichy zone, is in fact hiding in the cellar of his theater. His non-Jewish actress-wife, played by Catherine Deneuve, continues to operate the theater in his supposed absence and visits him covertly. Meanwhile he is able to listen to rehearsals through a utilities duct and relays his instructions through her to the director.

The hero of the film turns out to be the leading man in the play that is in rehearsal, played by Gerard Depardieu. He handles the pro-Nazi critic and then leaves the cast to fight with the Resistance.

Well Received

"The Last Metro" is Truffaut's 20th full-length film, and its critical reception suggests it will be placed with his best works, among them "The 400 Blows," his first film, which was made in 1959; "Shoot the Piano Player" (1960); "Jules and Jim" (1961); and "Day for Night" (1974). In recent years, however, his movies "Small Change," "The Man Who Loved Women," "The Green Room" and "Love on the Run" have been received without enthusiasm.

PEOPLE: Beverly Sills Sings Farewell to Singing

A 165-foot blue-and-white-striped tent was trucked down from the Hunter Mountain Oktoberfest and set up in front of the Damrosch Park shell and alongside the Metropolitan Opera House for Beverly Sills' multi-splendor and extravagant farewell party. In the nearby New York State Theater it was Miss Sills' last performance as Rosalinda in Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus," as operatic interlude with the likes of Carol Burnett, Plácido Domingo, Renata Scott, John Grey, Eileen Farrell, Mayor Edward Koch, Danny Kaye, Helen Hayes, Ladybird Johnson, Mary Martin, Joan Mondale, Gov. Hugh Carey, Zubin Mehta, Walter Cronkite, Ethel Merman, Dinah Shore, Burt Reynolds, Sarah Caldwell, Kitty Carlisle Hart and Bobby Short as on-stage guests in the opera's second-act party scene. And it was Miss Sills' last scheduled solo from the stage of the State Theater, "Portuguese Love Song," sung alone on a darkened stage, a piano her only accompaniment.

King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain are in Tokyo for a five-day visit that includes meetings with Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. The royal couple will attend opening ceremonies today for an exhibition of paintings by the Spanish painter Velazquez at the Tokyo National Museum.

British television interviewer Michael Parkinson signed a \$7.7-million contract with Sydney television network channel 10, station officials said. Under the contract Parkinson will be paid a fee of \$2.5 million for 26 programs a year for three years. The remainder will go into production costs. The contract — the biggest in Australia's television history — was signed by Parkinson in London during a satellite link-up with Sydney.

Actress Mae West, hospitalized three months ago after an apparent stroke, is ready to leave Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles. A source at the William Morris Agency said Miss West, 87,

was to be released Monday. She was also told The Associated Press that the stroke left Miss West speech-impaired. Miss West launched her career in the 1920s and is widely remembered as a blonde bombshell with the motto "Come up and see me sometime." She starred recently in the 1978 film comedy "Private Secretary," a leading lady on a honeymoon. Rock singer Paul McCartney, 38, who emerged from the 1960s from the Beatles, a hippie community into a musical stardom with the Jefferson plane, is hospitalized in Los Angeles in serious condition from cerebral hemorrhage. Kanner, being tested to determine whether he must undergo brain surgery, spokeswoman said. Jill C. Burgh, the actress, has been leased from Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City where she has been taken after suffering a carriage. The 34-year-old Clayburgh, married to David Byrne, the playwright, was in her 34th month of pregnancy. Miss C. Burgh had been scheduled to work in Washington on a new "First Monday" in October, comedy about the first female justice of the United States Supreme Court. Shooting has been postponed for two weeks. A correspondent at the New York Times, reporting that the actress is expected to be back in work in time for his election anchor duties.

Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov ended within the Soviet Union cause of his activities on behalf of human rights there, has been named 1980 Humanist of the Year by the American Humanist Association. The association said award will be presented in Atlanta to Sakharov at the annual conference in Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday. Sakharov, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize 1955, was arrested in Moscow in 1980 after he had been in the U.S.S.R. for 12 years. A street in the Ukrainian town Novosibirsk has been named after him. John Reed, the radical American author of "Ten Days That Shook the World," who is buried in the Kremlin wall.

Ralph Nader has resigned head of Public Citizen Inc. will continue to act as adviser.

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